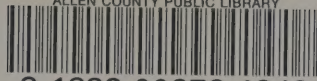


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M. L.

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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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Historical Sketch Book
of

Albia and
Monroe County
(Iowa)

1859-1959

Prepared for the
One Hundredth Anniversary
Of the Incorporation of the City of Albia
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

60224

Library
Historical Department
of Iowa

Donor: Albia Chamber of Commerce

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FOREWORD

1940144

- The officers and all associated with the Albia Centennial Corporation and the Albia Centennial Celebration are pleased to be able to present this book as a memento of the occasion.
- This book is not intended to be a history of Albia and Monroe county. Rather it is a series of historical sketches seeking to tell something of the years gone by as well as to picture for future generations something of the present.
- Some of the material has been previously printed in the Centennial Edition of The Albia Union-Republican. It has been prepared under the direction of the staff of that newspaper, but with the wholehearted cooperation and help of many individuals and organizations. To all we extend our sincere thanks.
- We would say thank you too, to Al Srnka of the John B. Rogers Producing Company, under whose direction the Centennial pageant, Al-Mon-Co Centurama is being presented. A special thanks, too, to any and all who in any way have contributed to make this Centennial Celebration the success it is.
- This Historical Sketch Book is being placed in a time capsule. To future generations who may read this book we extend our sincere best wishes. We hope that we of the present will have built well, so that you of generations to come have a solid foundation on which to project the future.

Albia Centennial Corporation.

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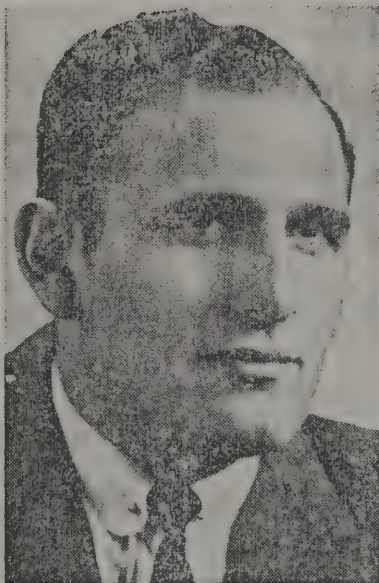
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Albia Centennial Corporation

Officers



O. J. Duea
President



Rev. Daniel Kechel
Vice-Pres. and Headquarters Chm.



Robert Kaldenburg
Treasurer



Mrs. John Haluska
Secretary



Boyd A. Smart
General Chairman



Charles Kendrick
Assistant General Chairman

Alpha Centennial Corporation

Officers



Mr. J. H. [Name]
[Title]



Mr. [Name]
[Title]



Mr. [Name]
[Title]



Mr. [Name]
[Title]



Mr. [Name]
[Title]



Mr. [Name]
[Title]

Insurance Committee

A. E. Hollingshead Jr.

Operating Capital

Glenn Derby, Jim Crall

Decorations Committee

Fred McInnes

Revenue Division

Bob L. Anderson

Historical Program Committee

Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ed Duea, president

Novelties Committee

Lester Poole, chairman; John Hess, Dick Sheesley

Concessions Committee

Cloyd Hollingshead, Harold Sheesley, Freddy Deal, Marion Brawdy

Celebration Ball Committee

A. E. Hollingshead Jr.

Participation Division

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Brothers of the Brush

Lyle Briggs, chairman; Virtus Beaumont, Jim Wedding, Jack Scieszinski, Paul Kausalik, Gene Stanley

Celebration Belles Committee

Esther Larson, chairman; Verda Walberg, Greta Kerr; Mrs. Will McEniry, Melrose; Lois Smith, Avery; Geraldine Allgood, Avery.

Hats and Ties Committee

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Ladies Sunbonnets and Dresses Committee

Edith Moser, chairman; Verna Schaff, Edith Hersman

Promenade and Caravan Committee

Bob Woodcock, chairman; Fred McInnes, Clair Bates, Red Stevenson, Dr. Don Orelup, Claude Bean, Isabel Matthews; Thelma Murray, Lovilla.

Kangaroo Kourt Committee

Ralph Walker, chairman; Gene Mundy, Logan Cain, Freddie Deal, Jim Crall, Ralph Goode

Spectacle Ticket Division

Ralph Goode

Ticket Committee

Allen Wilkin, Earl Jones, John Spencer, Isabel Matthews, Judith Larson, Jack Spurgin

Queen Contest Committee

Sylvia Rosenthal, chairman; Icel Smith, nominations committee; Grace Briggs, awards committee; Rose Walsh, arrangements committee

Patrons Ticket Committee

Kenneth Geyer

Cashiers and Gates Committee

Dwight Humeston, Edith Moser, Margaret Herring, Sam Guthrie, John Schleier

Spectacle Division

Marie Cain.

Scenario and Title Committee

Ilo Tyrrel, Verna Schaff, Verla Deyo, Edith Brawdy, Winifred Orr, Roger Grant, Myrtle Barker

Cast Committee

Dorothy Larson, Mrs. Violet Blomgren, Mrs. John Botts, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd McKissick, Mrs. John Mellick, Mrs. Clara Robinson, Mrs. Joe McEniry

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Kenneth Geyer, Don Polson, Max Adler, George Hellyer, Kenneth Hinton, DeWitt Murfin, Emmett Van Dalen.

Construction Committee

Howard Willson, John Judge and father, Jim Hamilton and father, Vernon DeTar and father, Charles Laughead and father, Dale Madison and Merwyn Gray.

Costume and Make-up Committee

Mildred Bates, Mrs. James Beamer, Mrs. Mary Glasford, Mrs. Helen Akins, Mrs. Jud Hersman, Mrs. Florence Stafford

Sound System Committee

Jack Peterson

Publicity Division

Adrienne Moser, Robert W. Larson

Press Release Committee

Garry Klein

Radio and TV Committee

Mildred Bates

Distributive Committee

Lawrence Kachmarek

Speakers Committee

J. Logan Cain

Hospitality Division

Esther Hultner

Dignitaries and Guests Committee

Ann Miletich, chairman; Mrs. Clell Smith, Mrs. Loren Hardinger, Mrs. H. C. Peterson, Mrs. Mary Humeston

Pioneer Events Committee

Herbert Bettis, Mrs. Thomas Cosgrove, Mrs. Howard Willson, Tom Boyd, Ollie Kaldenberg

Traffic and Safety Committee

Glenn Derby, William Bagley, Bob Glenn, Bill Derby, Freddie Deal, Monroe County Registered Nurses Association

Hospitality Center Committee

Mrs. Homer Berry; Mary Dineen, Melrose; Myrtle Barker, Hiteman; Mrs. Herman Liggett, Avery; Mrs. William Gaddis, Lovilia; Mrs. Jack Bickert, Albia

Housing Committee

Mrs. Lois Poole, Mrs. J. E. King, Mrs. Dale Barker, Donald Plum

Transportation Committee

Rolla Foster, Fred McInnes, Marion Brawdy

Special Events Division

Loycene Eckert

Merchants Promotion Committee

Dick Love, Fred McInnes, Rodney Dearing, Merle Illingworth Jr.

Historical Window Committee

Eugene Stanley

Parades Committee

W. H. Brenner, A. D. Stanley, Mike Conaton

Music Committee

Malcolm Eckert

Special Days Committee

Ruth Hollingshead

Miners Day Committee

Hugh W. Lundy

Agriculture and Youth Day Committee

John Young

Monroe County Day Committee

Kenneth Williams

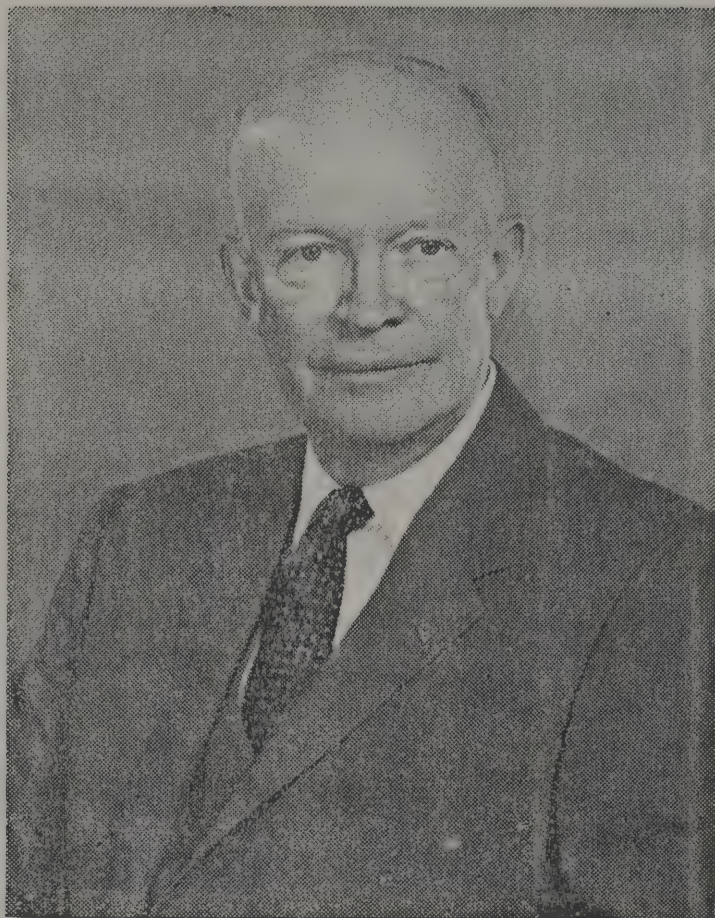
Albia Day Committee

Merle Illingworth Jr., Milton Hollingshead

Audience Area Committee

Dick Emerson, Bob Majors, John Douglas, Fred Deal, Dick Sheesley, Dick Northcote, Dick Foster

Greetings from
the President of the
United States
Dwight D. Eisenhower



763



C O N G R A T U L A T I O N S



WU2 by WESTERN UNION

[CTWA380) NL PD=THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC JUNE 3 1959

=THE HONORABLE JAMES MORRISON= MAYOR OF ALBIA ALBIA IOWA=

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALBIA JOINED IN THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THEIR CITY, I SEND GREETINGS. OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS, ALBIA
HAS ESTABLISHED A FINE RECORD OF CIVIC LIFE. STRENGTHENED BY
INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE AREAS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY,
THIS COMMUNITY CAN ENTER ITS SECOND CENTURY WITH CONFIDENCE.
CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES: = (B33AMC)

=DWIGHT D EISENHOWER=

Greetings from
Governor Herschel C. Loveless



STATE OF IOWA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DES MOINES

HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS
GOVERNOR

1 June 1959

Mr. O. J. Duea, President
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

Dear Mr. Duea:

All of Iowa joins with me in a salute to Albia on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its incorporation.

Within the century since the establishment of the city of Albia, Iowa has been converted from a frontier wilderness into a modern industrial and agricultural State, offering to its citizens the best of all that is good.

It is particularly fitting, as you observe the Centennial of Albia, to review past accomplishments and to set new goals for the future. Only as we rededicate ourselves to the basic principals upon which we have achieved success as a people, can we guarantee our continued progress.

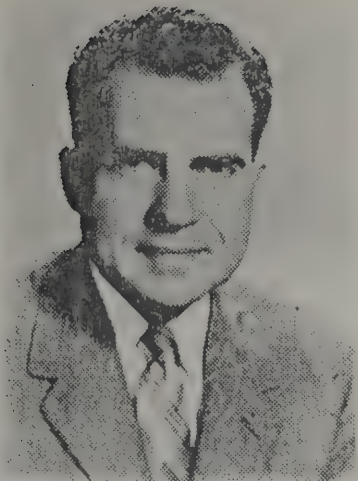
With cordial good wishes for a successful observance, and with every wish for your continued success, I am

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Herschel C. Loveless".

Herschel C. Loveless
Governor of Iowa

HCL:ml



Greetings from
Vice-President Richard Nixon

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Duea:

It is a special pleasure to extend greetings to you and all those participating in the centennial celebration of the city of Albia.

The growth and development of your city is the result of hard work, initiative and strong belief in the future since pioneer days. Today, as then, we face great challenges, and with the same devotion and willingness to sacrifice that was so true of the early settlers of Iowa, I am confident we will conquer them.

With best wishes as you look ahead to the next hundred years,

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon
Richard Nixon

Mr. O. J. Duea
President
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa



THOS. E. MARTIN
1954

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Greetings from

Senator Thomas E. Martin

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 7, 1959

Mr. C. J. Dunn, President
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

Dear Mr. Dunn:

The year 1959 marks the centennial of a very important
chapter in Iowa history - the incorporation of the city of Albia.
I commend all of you for commemorating the event.

It has been my great privilege to be personally acquainted
with Albia and Monroe County for over more than half of the past
century and your centennial celebration impels me to tell you of
the great esteem I hold for the people of my native county. I am
proud that six generations of my family have lived on the home farm
near Malrose. Sterling and Sterling, Jr., and I still own it. We
have the patents to this land signed by Presidents Zachary Taylor,
Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce. But more than that, we have
a century of good fellowship and neighborliness to warm our hearts
whenever we have the privilege of meeting these friends and neighbors.

Only wish I could attend the centennial celebration and meet
and visit with you.

With best wishes for the century ahead built upon the solid
foundation of the past 100 years, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Martin

THM:R



Greetings from
Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER
IOWA

DAN J. O'BRIEN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
FOREIGN RELATIONS
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

May 25th, 1959

Dear Mr. Duea:

I welcome this opportunity to send greetings to the people of Albia and of Monroe County on the occasion of the centennial of the incorporation of the City of Albia, which will be celebrated this year, June 24th to the 27th.

There has been great significance and contribution by the City of Albia and Monroe County in the progressive development of the vast country west of the Mississippi. The pioneers who came West into the great prairie lands of Iowa and those who sojourned for a time on their travels further West marked Albia and Monroe County as one of the major points of settlement.

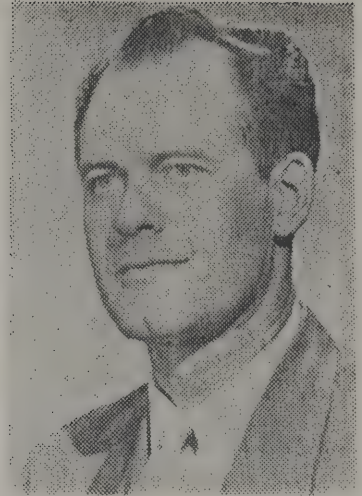
My great grandfather settled in Monroe County about 1850 and from there my grandfather moved on West to Taylor County, where his family was born and raised. We have always felt a sentimental attachment to Albia and Monroe County and this gives a very special reason why I congratulate you on this 100 years of progress.

Sincerely yours,

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Bourke B. Hickenlooper

Mr. O. J. Duea
President, Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

Greetings from
Congressman Steven V. Carter



STEVEN V. CARTER
4TH IOWA DISTRICT

COUNTIES:
ADAMS, CLAY, DAVIS,
DECATUR, LINCOLN, MONROE,
OSAGE, WARREN, WOODROW,
POCAHONTAS, HOWARD, D,
BRIDGES, WINNEBAGO, WAYNE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 25, 1959

COMMITTEE:
VETERANS AFFAIRS
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
Room 1033
New House Office Bldg.

HOME ADDRESS:
LEON, IOWA

Mr. G. I. Dues, President
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

Dear Mr. Dues:

It is with great pride that I extend to the people of Albia and Monroe County my sincerest congratulations on this, the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Albia.

Approximately one hundred years ago, several events occurred which all had great significance in shaping the future of your city, county, and state. In 1859, Monroe County adopted the name of the 11th President of the United States. Two years later, in 1861, Iowa was admitted to the Union as the 35th State. Then, of course, in 1861, Albia was incorporated. This marked the beginning of 100 years of development and progress for this area.

Coal mining, which constituted the economic life of Monroe County in the early years, has gradually been replaced by an increasing agricultural and commercial economy, with its center in Albia. This progress and development is a direct reflection of the ingenuity and ability which the people of Monroe County have so ably displayed through its history.

May I take the opportunity of this most memorable event to extend my best wishes to you and all your fellow citizens in Albia and Monroe County. I am proud to have the privilege of representing you in the Congress of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Steven V. Carter
Member of Congress
Fourth District of Iowa

STV:aps



Greetings from
Lieutenant-Governor Edward J. McManus



STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DES MOINES, IOWA

EDWARD J. McMANUS
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HOME ADDRESS
11 NORTH FIFTH STREET
KEOKUK, IOWA

June 1, 1959

Mr. O. J. Duea, President
Albia Centennial Corporation
Albia, Iowa

Dear Mr. Duea:

I would like to offer my congratulations on your 100th anniversary celebration in Albia this year. In reaching this Centennial milestone, you have greatly enriched the history of Iowa and I wish continued prosperity for your city in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. McManus

Edward J. McManus,
Lieutenant Governor

EJM:MH

**The Citizens of Albia Proudly Present The
Dramatic Historical Panorama**

Al-Mon-Co Centurama

ALBIA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD

June 24-25-26-27, 8:00 P.M.

A JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCTION

DIRECTED BY ALFRED H. SRNKA

Synopsis of Scenes

PROLOGUE

A brilliant setting in which the queen of the Albia Centennial welcomes all the visitors to the Albia Centennial Celebration.

EPISODE I: THIS IS IOWA AND MONROE COUNTY

A salute to the pioneers of Albia and Monroe county. The territory now known as Iowa passed through a long succession of ownerships prior to the 28th day of December, 1846 when Iowa became one of the United States.

EPISODE II: HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

Beneath the tall trees of Monroe County, the Indians paused from their meanderings to camp and hunt. The chief tribes to hold sway in this area were the Algonquins and the Sioux.

EPISODE III: TRAIL OF TEARS

Historians have called the flight of the Indians "The Trail of Tears," for they gave up their home and their hunting grounds and moved to National reservations.

EPISODE IV: MONROE COUNTY'S FIRST FAMILY

One of the first white men to settle in Monroe county, John B. Gray, came to Eddyville, to await and prepare for entry into the new territory.

EPISODE V: UNTO THIS LAND

As soon as the land was officially opened, adventurous souls set out to seek a new home on the frontier.

EPISODE VI: THE SEVENTH DAY

When the early settlers came to this land they brought not only their determination and courage, but another priceless gift, their faith in God.

EPISODE VII: MEMORIES ARE MADE OF THIS

Hand in hand with the need for religious guidance came the need for education. Although our forefathers were of limited schooling, they realized from the very beginning that a good education was essential in the rearing of their children.

EPISODE VIII: THE BIRTH OF MONROE COUNTY

January 19, 1846, Princeton became the county seat and the name was changed to Albia. At this time, the name of the county was changed from the Indian name of Kishkekosh, to Monroe.

EPISODE IX: A HOUSE DIVIDED

Event followed event. The southern states seceded from the union one by one. The nation was under the stress and turmoil of a civil war.

EPISODE X: RIBBONS OF STEEL

Plans for securing railroads for Albia were projected as early as 1865 when the C.B.&Q. extended its line westward from Ottumwa to Albia and Chariton.

EPISODE XI: BLACK GOLD

For years after Monroe county had been organized they were unaware of the wealth that lay beneath the surface of the land. In 1860 coal was discovered along Avery creek.

EPISODE XII: THOSE WONDERFUL YEARS

It was the era of the High Wheel Bike, the Bicycle Built for Two and Gramophones. It was the time when Grandma was in her teens.

EPISODE XIII: FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

The year was 1914 and the people of Albia heard the troubling sounds of war in the making. The climax came in 1917 when the Lusitania was sunk and the United States entered the war.

EPISODE XIV: EISTEDDFOD

The literal meaning of the word Eisteddfod is "session." To the musical world it means a singing and literary carnival.

EPISODE XV: ROARING TWENTIES

It was the era of Flappers, Bobbed Hair, Flagpole Sitters, Talking Pictures and Home Brew. A new dance sensation hit America and everybody was doing the Charleston.

EPISODE XVI: THE DEPRESSION AND GREAT PAYROLL ROBBERY

A plot to hold up the Smoky Hollow Company Hiteman Mine Payroll was broken up on the outskirts of Albia on April 10, 1935.

EPISODE XVII: THE SEIGE FOR FREEDOM

When the startling news came to the United States on the quiet afternoon of December 7, 1941, the whole nation was stunned. This was the second time in one generation that war had occurred.

EPISODE XVIII: TO THE FUTURE

Here is the future of America. Here is the future of Albia. Upon these young Americans will rest the responsibility for the moral, spiritual, and educational development of our nation.

FINALE:

There are no bounds and limits to our frontiers of freedom. Now the darkness and wilderness are far behind. Ahead lie new frontiers. As products of a pioneer people, it is ours to go forward to surmount the obstacles, to keep the faith. So proudly we hail Albia's second century.

Cast

PROLOGUE

Bruce Thompson, Jim Hunt, Darrell Thompson, Ramon Wilson, Allen Weir, Tom Lucas, Bruce Bagley, Bob Newell, John McDonald, Chad Barker, Douglas Rooney, Jim Polson, Danny Sharp, Bill Magie.

Sponsored by: Boy Scouts

Sharon Wilson, Linda Stanley, Judy Chidester, Julie Ann Johnson, Vicki Funk, Delita Whitson, Cheryl Nedderman, Margaret Jones, Marcia Hopkins, Sina Muilenburg, Diane Woodard, Linda Love, Debra Lucas, Shirley Knight, Jane Johnson, Darla Deal.

Sponsored by: Girl Scouts

TRUMPETERS—Roy Smead, Danny McMulin, Bill Briggs, Bill Yohe, Glenn Yenger.

Sponsored by: Grant School P.T.A.

COLOR GUARD—Tony Sebben, Eugene Jordan, Virtus Beaumont, Ed Nucko, John Kelly.

Sponsored by: American Legion

Patty Golden, Leslie Edwards, Janet Gibb, Joyce Dutemple, Jeanne Dutemple, Connie Allen, Diane Botts, Carole Moore, Sandra Howie, Elaine Galloway, Penny Behnke, Karol Hellyer, Pat Searcy, Judy Mitton, Judy Turner, Linda Lewis, Susan Smart, Patty Poole.

Sponsored by: Rainbow Girls

EPISODE ONE: THIS IS IOWA AND MONROE COUNTY

Cecil Dicks, Norma Dicks, Philip Dicks, Kay Brees, Judy Brees.

Sponsored by Grant School P.T.A.

INTERLUDE:

Ed Walsh, Rod Dearing, Yvonne Dearing, Dale Barker.

Sponsored by: Albia Lions Club

EPISODE II: HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

Judy Cronin, Sherry Currie, Margy Dinneen, Mary Dinneen, Vincent Feehan, Mike Dinneen, Donny Sheehan, Bill Smith, Pauline Ryan, Mildred Ciska, Mary Parenza, Mary McEniry, Ann Dinneen, Joan Besco, Barbara Cronin, Mary Ann Ciska, Madelyn Hannam, Bill Hannam, Tommy Hannam, Mary Scieszinski, Jo Ann Scieszinski, Margaret McEniry.

Sponsored by: Melrose Community

INDIAN DANCERS—Linda Lewis, Diane Botts, Linda Rowley, Terry Smith, Dana Deal, Judy Turner, Susan Smart, Vivian Leggett.

EPISODE III: TRAIL OF TEARS

Same Cast as Episode II.

Sponsored by: Melrose Community

Sponsored by: Knights of Columbus

EPISODE IV: MONROE COUNTY'S FIRST FAMILY

THE GRAY FAMILY—Verne Claver, Judy Claver, Mary Helen Homerin, Betty Scott, Cindy Geyer.

EPISODE V: UNTO THIS LAND

SQUARE DANCERS—Mr. and Mrs. Loren Hardinger, Ruth Ann, Jon, David; Mr. and Mrs. John Mitton, Judy; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kausalik, Andy, Kendra, Netta; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rasmussen, Renna, Ruth, Rhonda; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilkin; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bean; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Belzer, Dennis, Timmy, Diane; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rullman; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edwards, Colin; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Anker Severinsen; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Overturf, Jimmy and Tony; Mr. and Mrs. Mike Kness, Julie, JoEllen, Cary; Mr. and Mrs. Lester Poole, Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. David Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Moore.

EPISODE VI: THE SEVENTH DAY

Same Cast as Episode V.

EPISODE VII: MEMORIES ARE MADE OF THIS

Suzie Scieszinski, Mary Schleier, Linda Yarkosky, Nancy Yarkosky, Susie Caudill, Patty Peterson, Jimmie Cardenzana, Jimmie Campbell, Tommy Sinnott, Dean Caudill, Dennis Belzer, Billie Campbell. Teacher: Dennis Carr.

Sponsored by: St. Mary's P.T.A.

EPISODE VIII: THE BIRTH OF MONROE COUNTY

Dick Northcote, Jud Hersman, Leon Smith, J. E. King, Jimmie Denato, Whit Brenner, Ralph Goode, DeWitt Murfin, Ralph Fletcher.

Sponsored by: Albia Rotary Club

EPISODE IX: A HOUSE DIVIDED

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mason, Mary Ann; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Davis, Sina and Dixie; Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Van Dorin, Marie, Debbie; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Dick Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Clark, Allen; Debbie Dunham; Marcia Thompson, James Murdy.

Sponsored by: Moravia Community

EPISODE X: RIBBONS OF STEEL

Same Cast as Episode IX.

Sponsored by: Moravia Community

EPISODE XI: BLACK GOLD

Mrs. Herman Liggett, Herman Liggett, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Allgood, Henry Smith, John Smith, Lois Smith, Harold Belzer, Mrs. Harold Belzer, Dorothy DeMoss, Clifton Wignall, Maude Wignall, Pete Smith, John Smith, Milo Wignall.

Sponsored by: Avery Community

EPISODE XII: THOSE WONDERFUL YEARS

Ora Klingensmith, Paul Klingensmith, Maude Adams, Marguerite Huber, Opal Huber, Jimmy Huber, Harriett Crall, Sharon Sylvester, Beverly Williams, Diane Bettis, Gene Cosgrove, Eugene Clark, K. L. Chedester, Ermina Chedester, Sherry Smith, Becky DeMoss, Deborah Welt, Frances DeMoss, Tommy DeMoss, Delbert Jones, Bernard Allgood, Jerry Jones, Joe Athey, Darrell Galloway, Verne Claver, Ruth Jones, JoAnn Asher, Marla Asher, Dolores Flahive, Helen Sereg, Bobbie Lott, Bobbie Morrissey, Harold Palmer, Linda King, Mike Wignall.

Sponsored by: Albia Rebekah Lodge

EPISODE XIII: FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

Mabel Tucker, Merle Tucker, Gladys Hardinger, Raymond Tucker, Harold Tucker, Harry Hardinger, Reuben Gaines, Esther Spears, Roy Spears, Gene Stanley, Alice Morgan, Harry Morgan, Harold Fay, Edith Fay, Ray Darby, Ida Darby.

Sponsored by: World War I Vets

EPISODE XIV: EISTEDDFOD

Isabel Jones, Ruth Barker, Alice Wilson, Margaret Cole, Paula Jean Cole, Francis Cole, Myrtle Barker, Ducky Allison, Mabel Allison, Gilbert Cole, Maxine Cole, Nobby Wilkinson, Mary Jane Wilkinson, Emily Ferguson, Liza Bell Hill, Elmer Hill, Nell Smith, George Rowley, Inez Rowley.

Sponsored by Hiteman Community

EPISODE XV: ROARING TWENTIES

Janet Dutemple, Paul Turner, Tom Turner, James Flahive, Gary Rogers, Mickey Deyo, Karen Stewart, Carolyn Rogers, Connie Shaw, Diane Smith, Evelyn Nicoletto.

Sponsored by: Band Mothers Club

EPISODE XVI: THE DEPRESSION AND GREAT PAYROLL ROBBERY

Edith Barnes, Herman Barnes, Jim Reed, William Littlejohn, Harold Slay, Don Crumley, Francis Smith, Elmer Nixon, John Carson.

Sponsored by: Lovilia Community

EPISODE XVII: THE SEIGE FOR FREEDOM

Ed Duea, J. K. Moye, Don Orelup, Al Hunt, Fred McInnes.

Sponsored by Monroe County Junior Chamber of Commerce

EPISODE XVIII: TO THE FUTURE

Helen Humeston, Dana Deal, Nancy Faber, Jeanne Hawk, Irina Laws, Judy Newell, Carolyn Carlson, Donna Elswick, Becky Whitlock, Martha Rouse, Catherine Sinnott, Shirley Lynch, Karen Larson, Dorothy Blomgren, Marilyn Tucker, Haydee Chance, Roseann Calhoun, Connie McAninch, Helene Sullivan, Karen Conway, Tom Hollinrake, Dick Phipps, Tom Rumpy, Charles Shafer, Dick Gile, Jack Ryan, Joe McGrath, David McGrath, Orville McCord, Richard Perry, Ronnie Kehrberg, Karl Rogers, Ron Shafer, Dick Rumpy, David Larson, Dennis Blomgren, Raymond Davis, John Judge, Larry Bettis, Larry Amoss.

Sponsored by: Monroe County 4-H Clubs

FINALE: ENTIRE CAST

NOTE: Because of the early printing of the Historical Sketch Book, a few names may have been omitted. To those of you who are in the cast and are not listed on the program, we extend our sincere apologies.

Dixon-McKnight Trail Across Monroe County in 1822 Was Another First

The first knowledge of any foot path, wagon trail, stage route, or any similar trail in Monroe county is a trail which crossed from the northwest corner of Bluff Creek township to the northeast corner of Mantua township.

This trail was almost in a straight line between the two points. It was the route taken by early travelers — Dixon and McKnight. They entered what is now the state of Iowa somewhere along the northern border of what we now call Lake Okoboji.

From this point they followed a southeasterly course across the state to the point mentioned in Bluff Creek township.

This trail is called the Dixon-McKnight trail of 1822. These men were enroute to the Pembina Settlements in Southeastern Iowa and northeastern Missouri—on a prairie west of where the present city of Keokuk, Iowa is located.

Other trails are found in the history of the United States as the Federal government built various military roads for national security. The Cumberland Road and the National Pike were two such highways. The government had been instrumental in projecting these into the west for nearly 30 years.

The project began in 1806 and the last appropriation in 1836 ended the National Pike at Vandalia, Ill. It was in 1836 that Iowa became a territory and shortly after that the building and the extension of the railroads seemed to make further extension of the roads unnecessary.

Iowa at that time had a system of footpaths well marked by the trader and long used by the early American as he sought to barter his wares in exchange for those things for which he had a use.

One of the early such trader trails is the road now known as Iowa Highway No. 137 from Albia to Eddyville. Contrary to a common belief among many in Monroe County, this was the early American foot-path from the interior to Hardfish's village and

to the trading post that became the gateway to Monroe County.

It was NOT however, the stage road from Eddyville to Clarks-ville, or to Princeton, or to Albia Mills, or to Monroe Centre. In another article on post offices in Monroe County the relationship of these names may be seen.

In the early periods of our history the rivers were the first arteries of travel. Then came the more established routes overland. Then came fixed passenger routes by stage and finally by railroad.

Note, if you will in this story of transportation, that history does repeat itself.

It was at Eddyville and Old Hardfish's village that the door to Kish-ke-kosh County (later Monroe county) opened to such hardy men as Wareham Grant Clark, John B. Gray, and to John Clark, a nephew of Wareham G. Clark.

Soon after the land of Iowa became organized as a territory the mechanics of setting up legislation for a road system began. Monroe county was a contemporary part of this movement.

Historic Oregon Trail Is A Part of County History

The Oregon Trail, famed in the opening of the west, is another trail which has part of its history rooted firmly in Monroe County.

At the session of the First General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Resolution No. 19 of that body sought land for a military road. The Assembly asked for a road from the Mississippi river to the Missouri River as the route for the mail to Oregon.

This was regarded as the route of the Oregon trail and was in line with the crossing of the river at Burlington, thence west to the vicinity of Kaneshville on the Missouri, thence to the gold fields in the west and northwest.

The regular session of the Second General Assembly of the State of Iowa convened Dec. 3,

Throughout the east part of the laying out and establishing roads north and south, east and west across the newly established land.

One of the first acts provided for the establishment of a road from Keokuk to Iowa City. This was approved by the Legislative Assembly Dec. 14, 1838. An intersecting road was begun inland from Ft. Madison to Baltimore, thence to Mt. Pleasant and this was approved by the Legislative Assembly five days later, Dec. 14, 1838.

Another act on Jan. 10, 1840 approved a road from Fairfield to Jefferson to Mt. Pleasant. Thus began the immigration through Kish-ke-kosh County on the Southwest Trail, the famed Oregon Trail, and Mormon Trace.

Persons in Monroe County have reported the presence of graves, graves which hold an unidentified body. There seems little doubt that many of them hold the remains of an early day traveler who succumbed to the rugged life of the wide prairie and the rugged travel westward.

1848. Resolution No. 23 sought a mail route from Ottumwa (Autumwa) to Chariton by way of Albia. This was approved Jan. 13, 1849.

A Guide to Burlington, Iowa, sponsored by the Burlington City Council and compiled and written by the Federal Writers Project, Works Project Administration, offers an insight as to what happened to make Monroe County a part of the Oregon Trail.

Burlington, formerly Sho-quo-quon, the great bluffs, had long been of importance to the early Americans because of the rich flint deposits. It was a great point of trade among the various tribes.

As the reader studies the story of the movement west and northwest, little imagination is

needed to see Monroe County as part of a wide highway to the Missouri and beyond. The Territorial roads, the Federal Roads, the state roads, the mail routes, the railroads all point out the immense movement of commerce to the west.

John B. Gray followed the Oregon Trail to Pleasant township and there found gold in the form of the rich Iowa Prairie land. John B. Gray had earlier named the city that opened the Oregon Trail to the west—he called it Burlington.

And when Gray followed that trail into Monroe County he stayed, the first permanent white settler in the County.

By 1850 the flood of immigration was on by 1850 a continual stream of immigrants poured over the dust laden trail headed west. Many stayed because they liked what they saw in Monroe County. As the county grew and the railroad replaced the stage and the wagon train and the mail carrier on horseback, too, disappeared.

But Monroe County was part of the westward trail for many years.

First Court Held At Clark's Point

The first court in Monroe county was held in a log house at Clark's Point.

The building had no floor, and the judges, attorneys and court officials slept on the floor.

A severe storm occurred one night and the horses which had been tied outside under the trees were brought into the house. This resulted in inaccurate reports that the first court in the county was held in a barn.

Association Began Here About 1901

The Albia Business Men's Association was formed about 1901. Thomas H. Zook was the first president and C. W. Smallwood the first secretary.

It was credited with efforts which resulted in erection of new depots for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Iowa Central railroads.

Mormons in Westward Trek Traveled Through County

The Mormon Trace is the story of persecution, of hardships, of steadfast faith and of a devotion to a religious belief.

History records the wrongs done a sect of people who were uprooted from their homes and forced to seek new homes far away from their established places.

It has been said that Iowa is the longest graveyard in the world. The Mormons, in their westward trek, dared to face the floods of many streams, the blazing, sunscorched prairies, the rough, rugged foothills. They were in search of a new home they had been led to believe they could find.

Privation, persecution, exile were there. So were heart aches, disaster and banishment.

A careful study of the route of the Mormons westward leads one to the belief that Monroe County was certainly a part of this trail. The Mormon trail or trace was not a narrow, limited line, but rather a very wide line of travel and Monroe County was in the path of much travel from Illinois and the east.

Many of these Mormons crossed the river at Burlington and converged with the main body which had crossed the river farther south. Situated as it is, Monroe county was in a natural line for some of that travel as well as some of the trouble that took place later in the war with the Hairy Nation.

The account of the westward movement is a fascinating one.

Some accounts tell of the Mormons building huge platforms of hewn timbers, mounting them on wheels, sections of large diameter trees. The people loaded all of their worldly goods, stock, and their family aboard. Milk cows were used for motive power by day and then were milked for food and then allowed to graze and rest at night.

The hogs were butchered. Chickens in coops provided food and eggs.

These people, their devotion and their belief unshaken, their tired, aching bodies weary, moved on to the promised land. In succession groups broke the sod,

and were followed by others who tilled and cultivated the crop. Still other groups followed and harvested and at some prearranged place on the wide open spaces all partook of this communistic sustenance.

They were the first to employ irrigation to the dry hard soil of the sun baked prairie. When grass roots and hard soil broke their plows the group went to the headquarters of the larger streams. Menfolk with their axes ringed the trees to prevent the foliage from shading the crop. With plows weakened with many repairs, they plowed up the loose timber loam and added new abundance to the crop yield.

Thus did the Mormons move across Iowa and across Monroe County in their trek westward.

Monroe County POPULATION 1844 - 1950

1844	386
1846	910
1847	1,222
1849	2,160
1850	2,884
1851	3,125
1852	3,430
1854	4,577
1856	6,860
1859	8,377
1860	8,612
1863	9,320
1865	9,435
1867	10,208
1869	11,990
1870	12,724
1873	12,302
1875	12,711
1880	13,719
1885	12,324
1890	13,666
1895	15,790
1900	17,985
1905	24,376
1910	25,429
1920	23,467
1930	15,010
1940	14,553
1950	11,788

GRASS SOLD—

The grass growing in the Public square in 1863 was sold for \$4.65.



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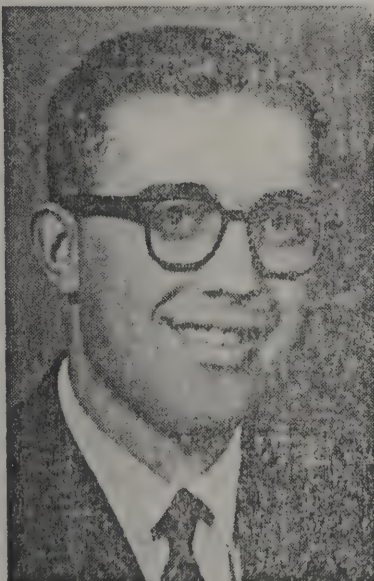
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O. J. Duea, President

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DEPENDABILITY

Grinding and Mixing

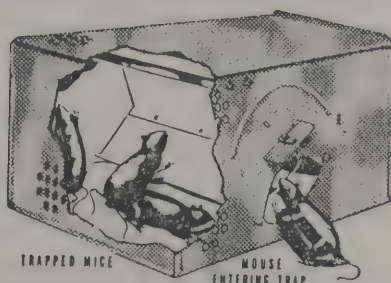
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Southwest Trail Was Part Of Monroe County History

Early in the history of Iowa, even before the Territory of Iowa itself was established, white men crossed the area from the northwest to the southeast.

Two men by the names of Dixon and McKnight made a trip over territory which has since been named The Southwest Trail.

This trail led across the northeast corner of Monroe County, entering the northwest corner of Bluff Creek township and taking a straight line to the northeast tip of Manuta township. These men were enroute to the Pembina settlements.

These settlements were on a

level expanse of land in the Red River region, really in Canadian domain but shown on some maps as in South Dakota.

This trek was made in the year 1822. It is one of the first recorded trips across Iowa.

The Southwest Trail actually is a more scattered route taken by immigrants as they poured into Iowa from Burlington and Keokuk and many ferries across the Mississippi river.

Generally speaking immigrant trains followed the Des Moines river to such places as Bentonsport, Keosauqua, Bonaparte, and other Des Moines River towns to

replenish their supplies before venturing on westward to cross the mighty Missouri and the wide, dry prairie to the southwest, into the oil, cattle, and gold country.

Monroe county again was a natural entry way to the west, with a trading post at the door of the wide open spaces—the village of Eddyville.

The Southwest Trail actually divided after it reached the Missouri river, and in some instances before that.

As shown on Rand McNally maps the Southwest Trail entered Monroe County on the east near Munterville and proceeded west to Albia. At Albia the trail turns in a southerly direction and passed through Centerville (formerly named Chaldea) and then to Trenton, Mo., and on to the far west.

Kish-Ke-Kosh County Was Established In 1843, Formally Organized in 1845

In 1843 the county now known as Monroe County was established and called Kish-Ke-Kosh County.

By interpretation of the Mesquakie tribe, the name means "a man with leg off". Seemingly it was the custom of the squaw to name the new-born after the first thing she saw looking out of the door of her domicile. So it was that there was a Chief of the Mesquakie Indians or early Americans who was named after "a man with one leg off" and who in turn had a county named after him.

The county was organized formally in the late summer of 1845 and after much delay and legal procedure the county seat of justice was located and named. This was done by the Board of County Commissioners, duly appointed for this purpose and in accordance with the organizational functions of the law of the Territory of Iowa.

Three men constituted the Board, each from other organized counties and they were sworn to have no personal interests in fixing the location of a seat of justice for said county.

These men were James A. Gallier, Jefferson County; E. S. Rand,

Van Buren County; and Israel Kister, Davis County.

There is enough evidence on hand to indicate that an original survey of the site of Princeton (now Albia) was made in 1845 by John Massey. However, some records regarding this are lost.

With the letter from the Department of Interior stating the patent was granted to Jesse Snodgrass, it might be well to call attention to the fact that in settling the land, portions of the plat changed hands.

It is known that Jesse Snodgrass and his wife transferred a portion of the land to a Dr. Walter Flint, an early settler of the town, who in turn transferred it to John Stevenson and others.

It is possible that this transaction gives rise to a story that John Stevenson owned a part of the ground selected as a townsite.

In the process it would seem that in the five years this is what happened:

The county was established in 1843 and organized in 1845 and a townsite selected and laid out in the same year. Three years later a patent was issued for the entire one-quarter section. It was issued to Jesse Snodgrass who in turn transferred a part to Dr. Wal-

ter Flint and he in turn transferred a part of his holding to John Stevenson.

In 1848 also the County of Monroe paid to Snodgrass the sum of \$220 for the site of the present court house.

There has been found no record of any of this site being in the possession of John Stevenson before he purchased it from Dr. Flint. We do have a record of the Board of County Commissioners granting permission to John Stevenson to use and place buildings upon a portion of the town site of Princeton for a period of one year and at a time for three successive years.

SETTLED IN 1843—

James Hilton first settled in Monroe county in the spring of 1843, at the time Indian tribes had agreed to vacate territory as far west as the western boundary of the county.

ABOLITIONIST—

Thomas Watson, who came to Monroe county in 1859, was an active abolitionist. At one time his home in Pennsylvania had been used as a station of the underground railroad.

Many Firsts in Albia, Monroe County History Recorded from 1822 to Date

Always in writing the history of any community the historian is concerned with firsts. The researchers checking records for the Albia Centennial came up with this list of firsts:

The first trail across Monroe County was that of Dixon and McKnight in 1822.

The first permanent settler in Monroe County was John B. Gray, who settled in Section 3, Pleasant township.

The first Court House in Kish-ke-kosh County was the residence of John Clark at Clarks-ville.

The first court was held at Clarksville.

The first election was held at the home of Wareham G. Clark.

The first post office was at Clarksville, established Jan. 14, 1846.

The first official postmaster in the county was Levi Dungan.

The first sheriff of Kish-ke-kosh county was John Clark.

The first justice of the peace was Wareham G. Clark.

The first person authorized to carry mail in Monroe County was Wareham G. Clark.

The first coal discovery in Monroe County was on Avery creek in 1861.

The first white child born in Kish-ke-kosh county was Joanna Boggs. (Earlier historians credited John S. Gray, son of John B. Gray, with being the first white child born here, but later research disproves this.)

The first owner of the site of Princeton (later re-named Albia) was Jesse Snodgrass.

The first sale of a parcel of land in Princeton was to Dr. Flint.

The first land bought by the county was the site of the present Court House.

The first jail in Albia was built in 1848.

The first school house in Albia was built one block south of the southwest corner of the square. It was built on the southeast corner of the intersection (later occupied by Smith Hospital) and faced west.

The first court house in Prince-

ton was on the east side of the square, just north of the alley on the site of the present Illingworth's Jewelry.

The first printing plant was in the old log court house on the east side of the square.

The first store was set up by John Webb, a sort of general store to supply the bare necessities.

The first territorial road in Monroe County was from Albia to the fork of the Raccoon river with the Des Moines river.

The first mail by stage came to Albia in 1853, with occasional trips at first and later a scheduled time and with regular delivery by a two-horse stage.

The first mail out of the Princeton post office was cancelled "Monroe Centre." This began May 24, 1847 and continued to May 31, 1848. Mail cancelled June 1, 1848 was the first to bear the cancellation "Albia, Iowa."

The first drug store was located on the northeast corner of the square.

The first telephone company to operate in Albia was the Northwestern Telephone Co., Grant M. Heiserman, manager.

The first slaughter house was across the road west from the main entrance to the City Park. It was operated by Champ Monroe, who became Albia's first meat wholesaler.

The first Doctor of Osteopathy in Monroe County was Cary L. Nelson; his brother, Charles Q.

Nelson, M. D., was the first Medical Osteopath in the State of Iowa.

The first marriage was that of Mary Searcy and Nelson Westcoatt. The first death and burial was that of Mrs. Mary (Searcy) Westcoatt.

The first time the name "Albia" was used in connection with any legal procedure was in the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners dated July 4, 1848. The location is given as "Albia." The minutes refer to a road location. But Methodist church records speak of the "Albia Mission" in August 1843.

The first fair in the county was sponsored by the Monroe County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Albia District 13 Office Since 1911

District 13, United Mineworkers of America, headquarters was placed in Albia as a result of a close election in 1911.

Four cities had support as sites for the headquarters—Des Moines, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa and Albia.

After the first vote Ottumwa was dropped from the list, having received less than 500 votes.

On the second vote, Des Moines led with Albia a close second. Oskaloosa received fewer than 1,000 votes and was dropped.

Albia was selected over Des Moines on the third vote by a majority of 343.

Population

Incorporated Places

Monroe County Population Figures—1900 to 1950

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Foster (a)	205	276	79	49
Melrose	400	459	450	417	451	310
Lovilia	552	958	727	852	619
Albia	2889	4969	5067	4425	5157	4838

(a) Foster was disincorporated in 1934.



BRIGGS MOTOR CO.

Albia, Iowa

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L. A. BRIGGS, President

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Claude Bean, Salesman

Kenneth R. Dutemple, Parts Manager

Wm. Max Hiner, Asst. Parts Manager

Icel Aitken, Accountant

Henry Belzer, Shop Foreman

Clair Caudill, Body Man

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In Albia, Your
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Williams Clothing Co.

Petition for Incorporation

Albia, Iowa, this year celebrates the 100th anniversary of its incorporation.

The actual incorporation as such took place on March 26, 1859 when a petition signed by 124 men was presented to County Judge James Hilton who heard the petition and then ordered the incorporation of the City of Albia.

The petition, the signers, and the decision of Judge James Hilton are taken from official documents:

To the County Judge of Monroe County, Iowa:

The undersigned, citizens and voters of the territory hereinafter described, respectfully petition your Honorable Court to grant them an incorporation. The territory which they, your petitioners, require to be incorporated, is described as follows, to wit: The first and second and third surveys of the town of Albia, said surveys being situated in and composed of the northwest quarter of Section 22, in Township 72 north, of Range 17 west. That part of Mock's Addition to the town of Albia, contained in Blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, and situated in the northeast quarter of said Section 22, Town 72, Range 17; Also Gray's Addition to the town of Albia, and that part of George's Addition to the town of Albia composed within Blocks 1, 3, 7 and 8, situated and lying in the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 72, Range 17 west. A map or plat of the territory which we desire to be incorporated is herewith filed, and marked Exhibit "A," to which the Court is respectfully referred.

Your petitioners further state that they name Carlos R. Kelsey, Jos. B. Teas and L. H. Whitney to act for them in prosecuting their petition.

They further state that the name for the proposed incorporation shall be the town of Albia.

John B. Gray	S. H. Anderson	J. R. Congar
Wm. Phinney	G. M. Knight	J. D. Shields
Wm. H. Koonskup	H. K. Steele	Theodore DeTar
M. J. Varner	H. C. Markham	R. M. Hartness
Samuel Hebrén	James Tate	S. H. Young
Alexander Hebrén	Orion Dockrin	T. D. King
James Hebrén	Wm. Kesler	J. H. Sanders
H. L. Dashiell	J. E. Reed	D. M. Connell
P. Morgan	John Orman	Wm. Hoalder
J. S. Wolfe	W. E. Collins	T. F. Fouts

A. N. McCormick	F. P. Dugan	John Phillips
L. D. Phinney	C. J. Jarritt	M. V. Green
Wm. Porter	J. E. Sylvester	W. B. Kendall
R. Garrett	Alex. Webb	Wm. Long
H. W. Hopkins	W. T. George	Samuel Noble
L. S. Sylvester	J. M. Batchelder	F. M. Tate
L. H. Whitney	T. M. Breckenridge	John Webb, Jr.
John W. Fouts	J. W. Bolster	Jesse Snodgrass
S. R. Ramey	G. M. Knight	John M. Porter
W. W. Lyon	Ed. Freeman	W. H. Bryant
John Snodgrass	Wm. Tate	M. C. Smith
Daniel Etter	J. P. Teter	John Hampton
R. Garrett	A. G. Chambers	W. Vance
G. T. Case	S. A. Miller	Jacob Black
Jesse Snodgrass, Jr.	B. F. Tyrell	J. R. Whitman
C. S. Acheson	G. B. Preston	W. C. Ross
Charles McLean	Z. E. Peters	Dan Anderson
A. A. Ramsey	John Simmons	W. B. Fouts
C. W. Anderson	D. J. Richardson	C. W. Farrer
George W. Anderson	Wm. Shaw	R. M. Hester
B. B. Ramsey	G. W. Cramer	A. Mason
H. Hendrickson	D. A. Richards	G. W. Dailey
E. H. French	Wm. Cousins	Wm. Lyons
Jos. B. Teas	F. W. Evans	Wm. Wescott
T. D. Hutton	C. Roth	Alex. McDonnell
T. W. Baldwin	Cal Kelsey	B. E. Mallerney
David Geer	W. E. Neville	W. S. Cousins, Jr.
Carlos B. Kelsey	Daniel McIntosh	S. E. L. Moore
T. A. Tucker	P. T. Lambert	W. H. Bowles
Thomas Myers	G. W. Noble	Jacob Ash
R. H. Myers	C. H. Batchelder	Thomas Hampton
W. B. Hamilton		

STATE OF IOWA, MONROE COUNTY. Be it remembered that on this 26th day of March, A.D. 1859, a petition was heard by the County Court of said county and state, for the incorporation of the town of Albia, and it appears to the Court that all necessary and preliminary steps have been taken for the incorporation of said town of Albia, and that a majority of the legal voters are in favor of said incorporation. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said town be organized, and that the Recorder of said county record the same as soon as practicable in the proper book of record, and file and preserve in his office the original papers for incorporation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the County Court of said county, the day and year above written.

James Hilton, County Judge.

Albia Name From Celtic; There Were Three Others

Throughout the years residents of Albia and of Monroe County have wondered about the origin of the name Albia.

This has been the subject of considerable research over a period of time, since in 1848 the Post Office Department issued a cancellation stamp for the mail from this village.

Recently information found in the Iowa Historical Research Library in Des Moines indicates the name is of Celtic origin. In the language of the Celts the word means "high flat plateau." The explanation states that the city was named Albia "because it was located on a high, gently undulating tract of prairie about two and one-half miles east of the geographical center of the county."

The language from which the name comes originated in Western Europe among the Gauls and Britons. Forms of Celtic are spoken today in a province in France, in Wales, Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands.

This information comes from a book called "The Student's Primer," published in 1875. The book is in the Iowa Historical Research Library, but is no longer in circulation because it is badly worn and its leaves are loose.

Researchers have also discovered a listing of four communities in varying locations in the United States, all having the name Albia.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, published shortly after the census of 1890, lists the four communities by the name of Albia:

ALBIA—A Station in Indian Territory on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, 6 miles north-east of Vinita.

ALBIA—A post-village of Monroe County, Iowa.

ALBIA—A post-office of Washington County, Kansas.

ALBIA—A village of New York, suburb of Troy.

Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, also gives the name ALBIAN and iden-

tified it on a geological chart as a strata of earth belonging in one of the five great geological eras—the Mesozoic. The rock formations bearing the name ALBIAN belong to the upper Cretaceous period and are found in England.

Present researchers in Albia, Iowa have been unable to ascertain whether any of the other three communities by the same name, listed by Lippincott, are still in existence.

Washington County, Kansas, is on the northern edge of that state and borders Nebraska. But current maps give no indication of any community of Albia.

Vinita, Oklahoma, is in Craig County and is still a junction point on the St. Louis and San

Francisco and the M.K.T. railroads but there is no indication of the survival of the name Albia.

Troy, a city in Eastern New York, is the county seat of Ransselaer County but whether the name Albia still survives there as a name of a suburb has not been ascertained.

City of Albia POPULATION 1847 - 1950

1847	Four Families
1860	620
1865	941
1870	1,631
1875	1,993
1880	2,435
1885	2,143
1890	2,359
1895	2,588
1900	2,889
1910	4,969
1920	5,067
1930	4,425
1940	5,157
1950	4,838

First Owner of Albia

In doing research for the Albia Centennial, Clarence Q. Nelson wrote to the Department of Interior attempting to find who owned the original site of the City of Albia.

The following letter was received:

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington 25, D.C.
Eastern States Land Office

Oct. 4, 1957,

Mr. Clarence Q. Nelson,
1442 Henderson,
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Mr. Nelson:

This will acknowledge your letter dated September 26th concerning patent information on a parcel of land in Monroe County, Iowa.

The records in our office show the NW¼, Section 22, Township 72, North, Range 17 West, Fifth principal meridian, patented to Jesse Snodgrass on February 1, 1848, under Cash 14221 Fairfield and recorded in Volume 29, Page 107.

The townsite records in our office fail to identify a Government Townsite survey for the town of Princeton. The townsite survey by John Massey was apparently a private survey of which we would not have a record.

I hope this information meets your requirements.

Sincerely yours,
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John Webb Had First Store in City; W. G. Clark Unofficial Mail Carrier

In writing under this subject we of course must begin with the settler and his activity. Inasmuch as the earliest settlers were concerned for the most part with their traps and the business of raising a crop of some kind for their own subsistence, it goes without saying one of the pursuits was followed during the warmer months while the other was pursued in the fall and wintertime.

Thus it was with the Clarks. Wareham G. Clark would spend his winters trapping and take his pelts to Eddyville in exchange for supplies; it was on these trips that Clark was entrusted to carry the letters to his fellow settlers from this remote distribution point.

Later when a postoffice had been established he was empowered to carry the mail officially to his home at Clarksville. Here it was collected and dispensed by Monroe county's first and unofficial postmaster.

In Albia it appears that John Webb opened the first store with a limited stock of goods to be placed for sale to the public.

Albia in 1848 was chiefly a grass plot. The public park which contained that part of the square where the court house and lawn are now was a tangled mess of wild grass and shoestring willows, early historians tell us, John Marek and his family lived in a little frame house on the southeast corner of the square. Dr. Warrick lived in a small house about half way across the south side of the square. As we already know, the jail was built on a lot across the street north from the water office and on the adjoining lot on the north was the residence of A. C. Barnes, the first editor and publisher in Albia and Monroe county.

On the west side of the square were the homes of the Park, Harrow and Buchanan families, while on the east side of the square stood the court house and the Scott Arnold home. This about

covers the early business life in Albia.

For the next decade Albia was growing and businesses were developing much as most places of the time. By the end of the second decade Albia could give a very creditable account of her progress in the business world. Real estate transactions were very much in evidence at this time inasmuch as the county seat was beginning to find itself on the market for enterprising men to get in 'on the ground floor.'

A pioneer into the county was Wareham Grant Clark. Here is the record of a bill Wareham G. Clark made out for services he rendered to another settler; Clark was a handy man in many ways as is noted by the bill tendered.

June 1st and July, 1843	
W. G. Clark to J. H. Meyers, Dr.	
To driving team 15 days and half, at 37½ cents per day	\$ 5.81¼
To carrying chain one day	.37½
To John drove 10 days, 50 cts per day	5.00
To 3 lbs. beeswax 20 cts per lb.	.60
To splitting 300 rails, 50 cts per 100	1.50
To John cutting house-logs, ½ day	.25
To chopping house-logs, 2 days 75 cts per day	1.50
To 4½ days, getting out boards, 75 cts per day	3.37½
To beeswax, \$1.00 paid 75 cts making balance	.25
To 1 bottle	.25

The whole amount \$18.91¼
This is probably one of the first records we have of any business done in Monroe county.

Nelson Westcoatt built the first sawmill, three miles west of what is now Albia, in the year 1845.

Thomas Hickenlooper built the first grain mill in the county—a "corn-cracker" powered by a long sweep, worked by the men in the neighborhood. The Edwards', headed by John Edwards, established a mill for grinding grain in Albia about 1867. Two disastrous fires, one in 1878 and another in

1886, dogged the Edwards efforts. In 1886 the third mill was built and was the last flour mill in the locality. It was operated by four generations of the Edwards family and was sold to a former employee in 1929.

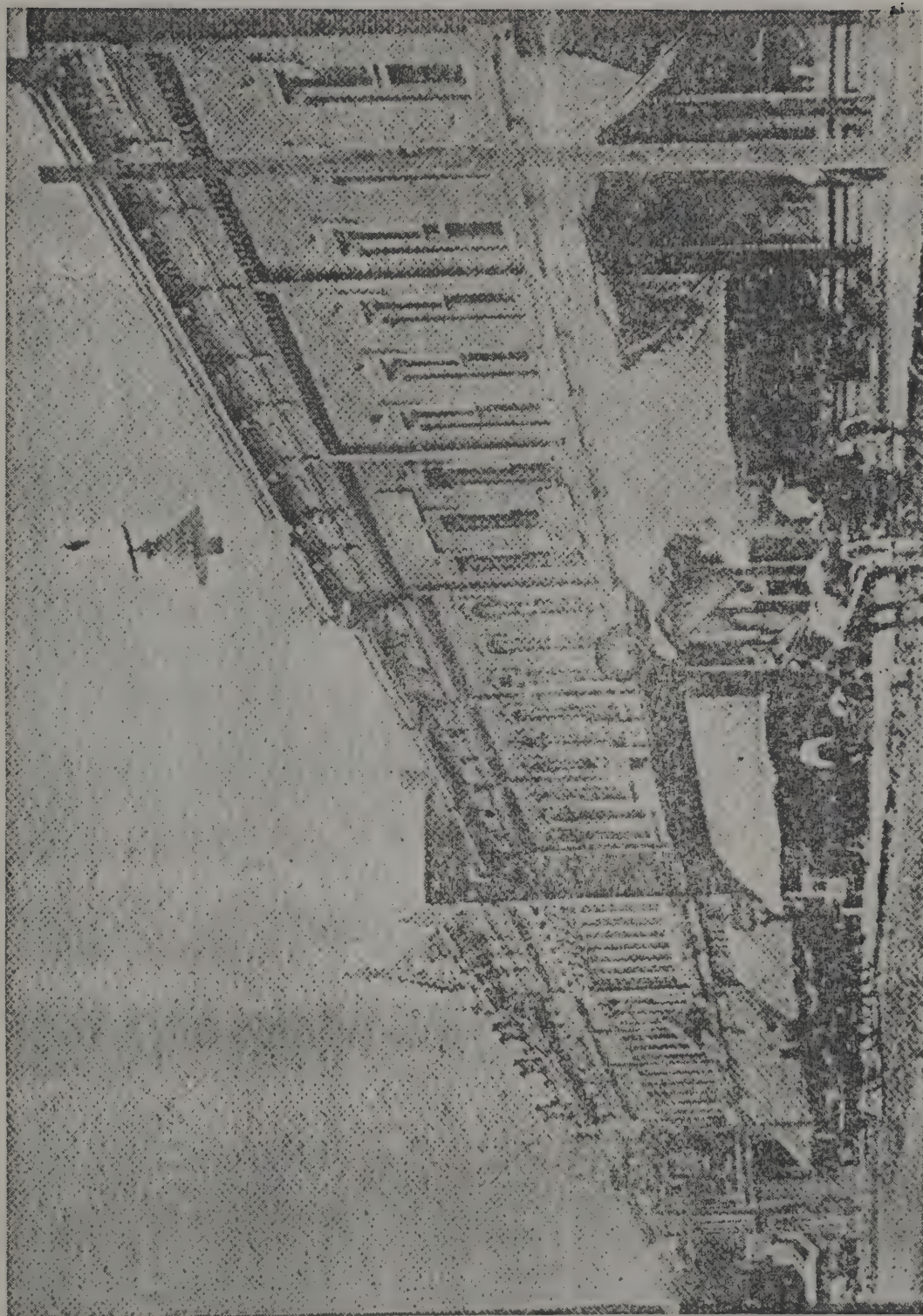
We have been informed that Eli DeTar and Josiah T. Young were early partners in a general merchandising store in Eddyville during the early 1850's. DeTar later was engaged in the farm implement business in Albia, after a brief period in the same line at Lovilia.

In order that we do not forget some of the things that people speak of as 'back in the good old days,' we can compare prices as advertised in those times. For instance, The Racket Store, J. M. Shaw Proprietor, on the east side of the square, lists the following goods and prices:

1 gal. milk crocks	.05
Best grade Oil Cloth	Yd. 13
Good envelopes—25	.03
Regular 20c Broom	.10
Men's Cuff Buttons	.10
Linen Table Cloths	.55
White Metal Teaspoons	Set .10
White Metal Tablespoons	Set .15
200 yds. Spool Cotton, 3 spools	.05
Men's good suspenders	.10
Ladies gold waist pins	6 for .25
10c leather watch guards	.05
3 pkgs. Pepsin chewing gum	.05
Gold finger rings with a written guarantee to wear 5 years	.35

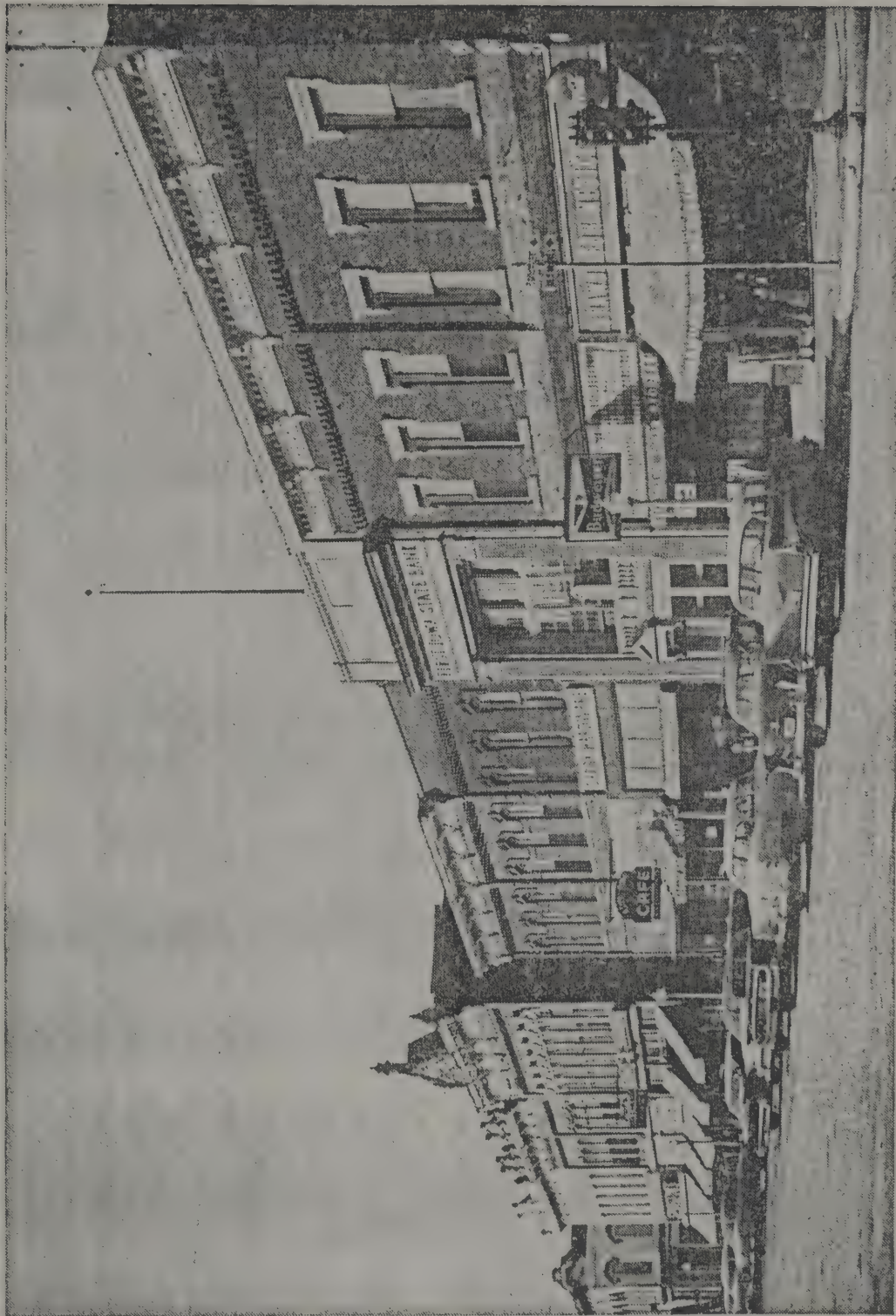
In another line of business, Clark Brothers, one-half block west of the northwest corner of the square, a business established in 1867, we find advertised at the turn of the century, farm items essential to the industry and always in demand.

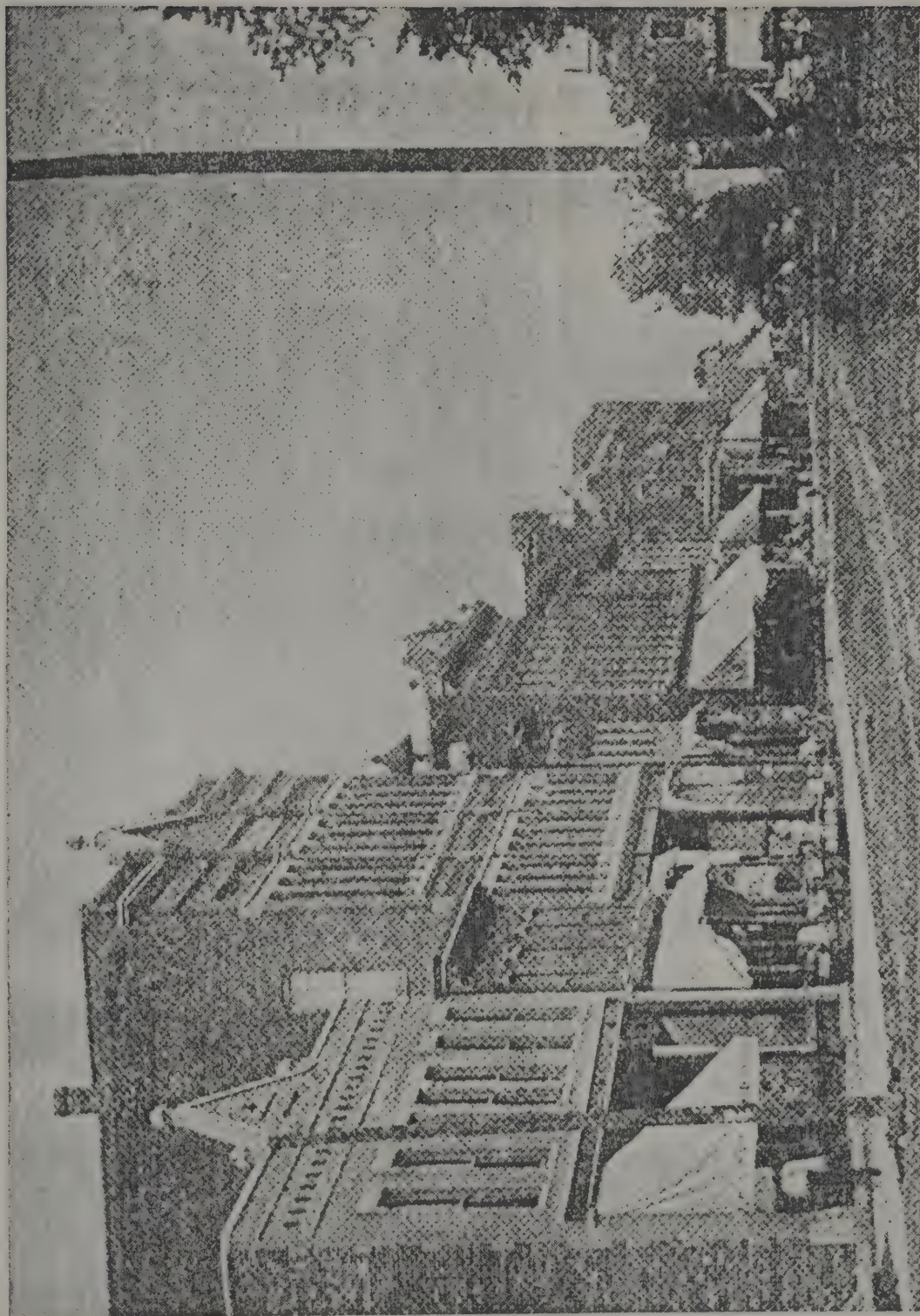
60-foot harrow	\$ 8.00
Any make barb wire, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Keystone corn planter	25.00
Walking cultivator	10.00
14" steel beam plow	10.00
Best sulky plows made, 16"	\$30 to \$35
Gear brake, 3' or 3½"	
wagon	50.00



Albia
North
Side
of
Square
About
1895

Albia
North
Side
of
Square
1959

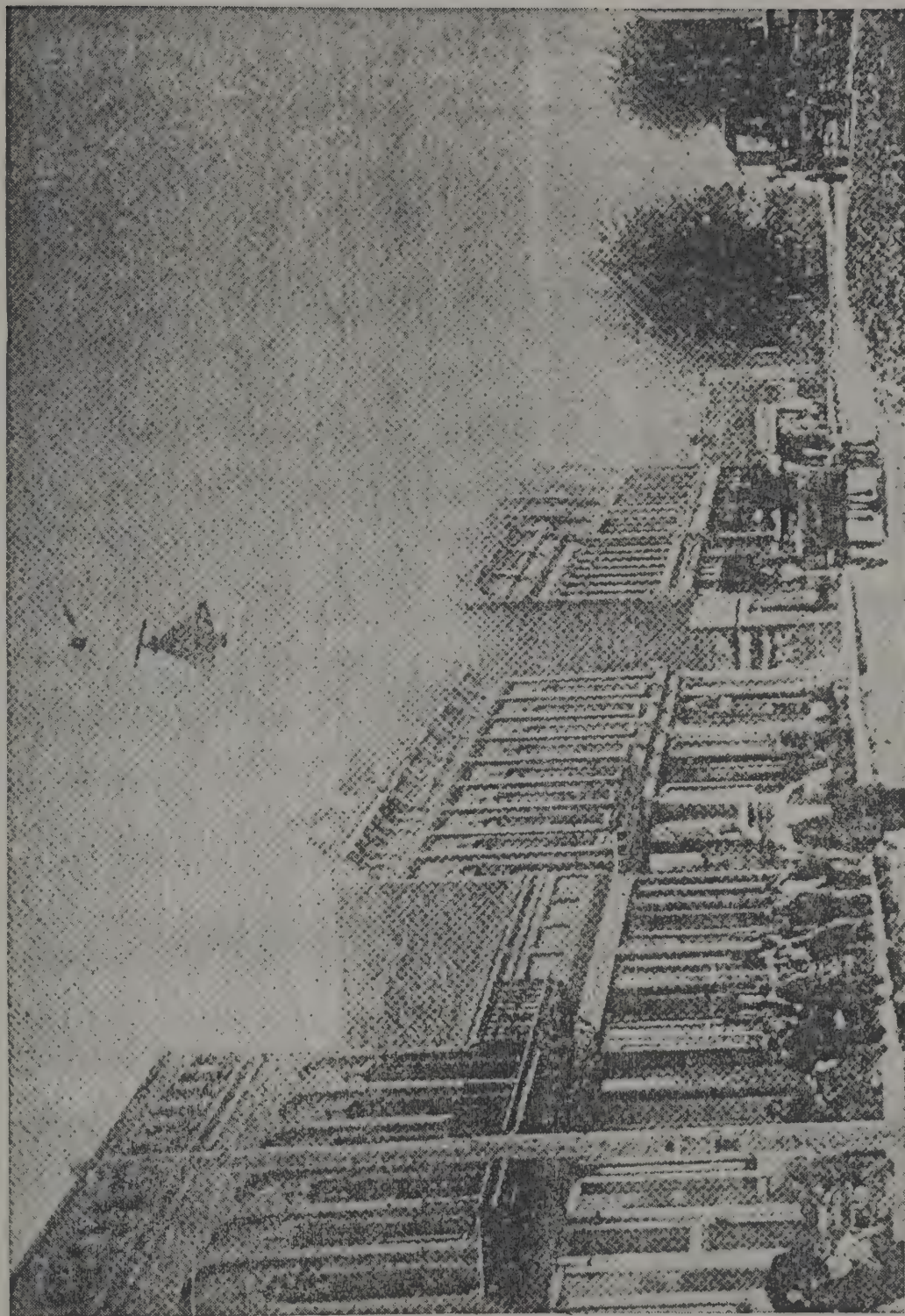




Albia
West
Side
of
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About
1895

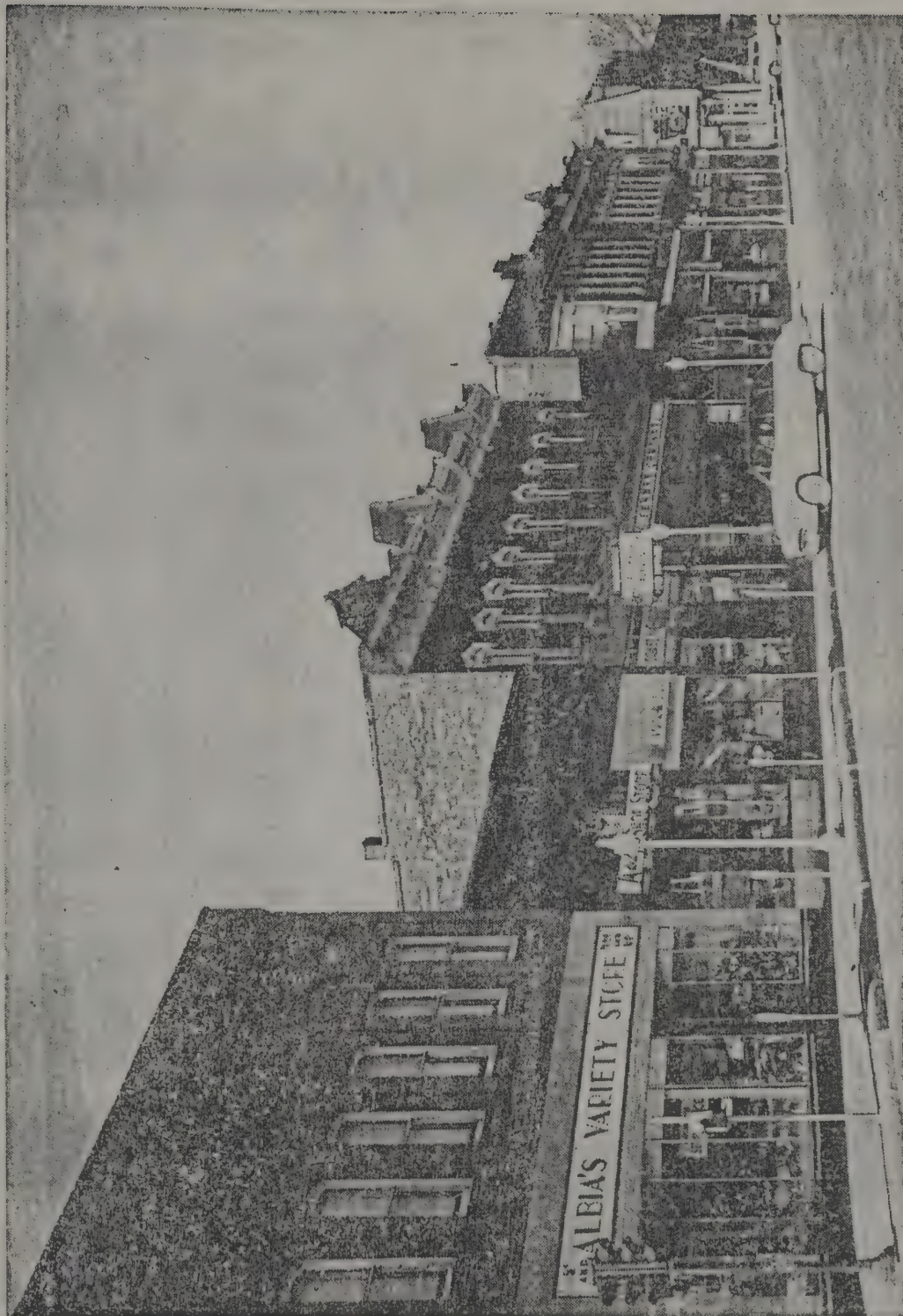


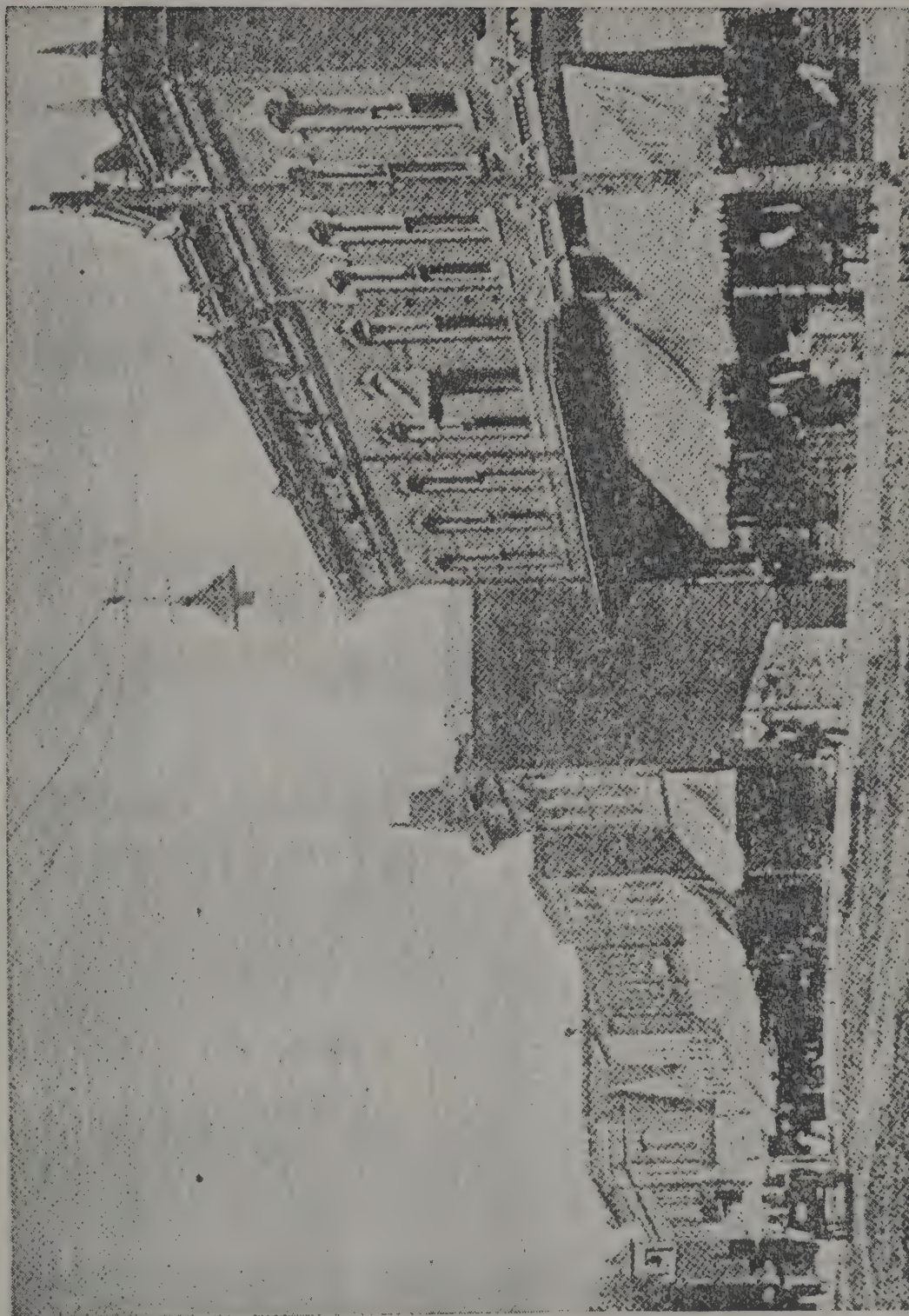
Albia
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Albia
South
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Square
About
1895

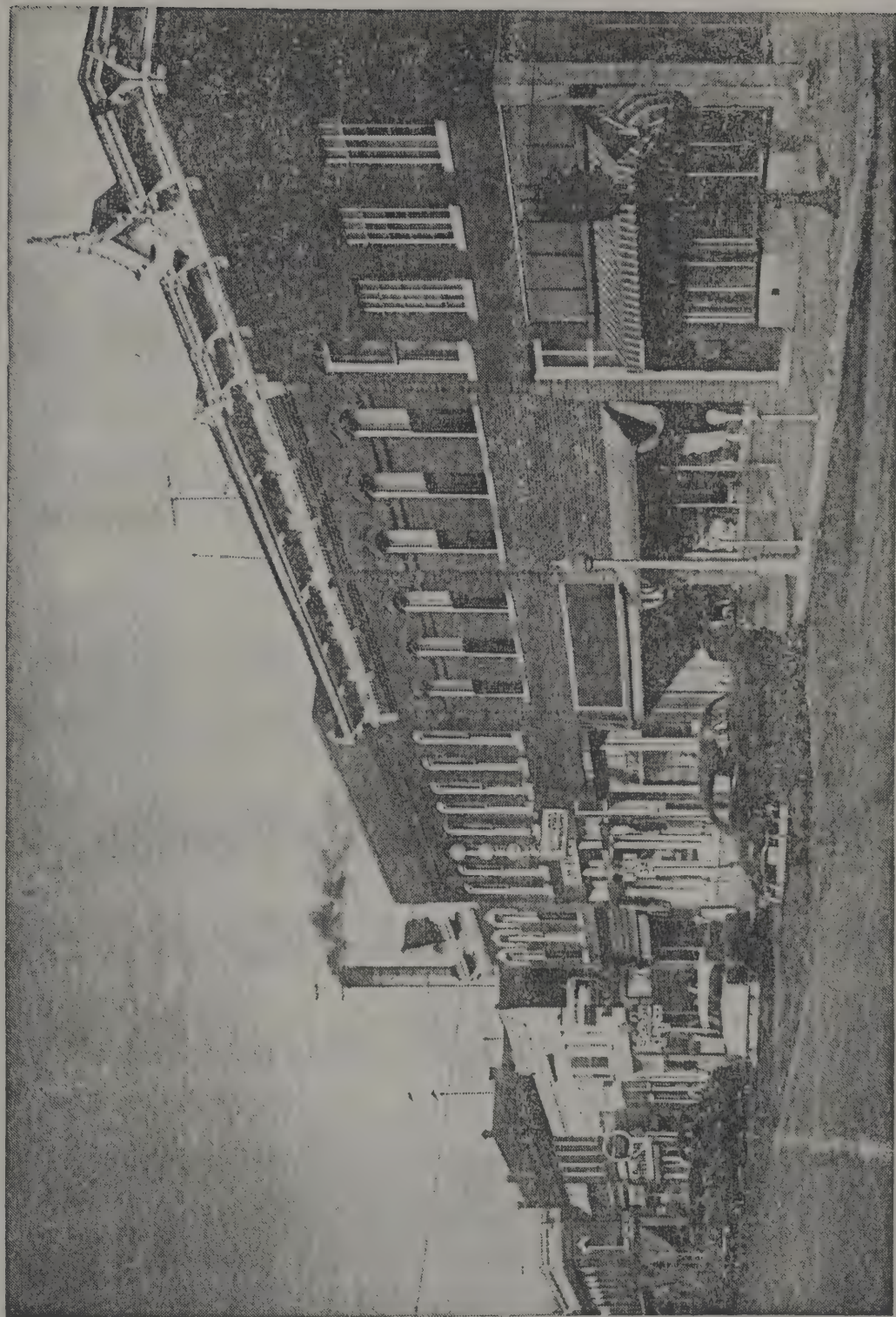
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Albia
East
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1895

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Square
1959



Murders and Hangings

Early History Marked by Violence, Crime With Vigilance Committee Very Active

Although present-day residents of Albia and Monroe county like to think of their community as peaceful and law-abiding, there's considerable evidence that such was not the case during the early days.

The winning of the west and of Monroe county was accompanied by murders, hangings, horse stealing, and a variety of other crimes. Monroe county can write quite a chapter in its history when it comes to violence.

It is reported that the first murder trial in the county was that of James Gordon. On the morning of Sept. 29, 1854, it is alleged that he had used some offensive language to his sister, Thomas Arnold, Gordon's step-father, ordered him to leave the house. Gordon was reluctant to do so, whereupon Arnold seized his gun and attempted to drive him out.

Gordon in retaliation stabbed him twice. Arnold died in a few hours and Gordon fled. He was overtaken by the sheriff and his posse, and was returned to Monroe county for trial. He was charged with 'attempting to commit murder' and was released on \$800 bail.

Pleading self-defense, he was acquitted.

The alleged crime was committed about five miles southeast of Albia, on a farm owned about the turn of the century by John Haller.

Horse stealing was a crime not to be tolerated. A man named Clay stole a horse from Thomas Forster, who was residing a few miles west of Blakesburg. Forster and a man by the name of Thayer, being members of the Monroe County Vigilance Committee, tracked the thief into Missouri and captured him at Gallatin. Thayer started home with the prisoner, while Forster delayed, looking for his horse. Thayer had placed his prisoner on the animal Forster had ridden to Gallatin, with his feet bound together underneath the horse.

Approaching Albia near the Coal Creek bridge, three miles

southwest of town, two men sprang out of the underbrush and handed Clay a revolver. Hitting Thayer a murderous blow on the side of the face, Clay knocked him from his horse, and made his own escape. Clay seemed to have some rather close friends and accomplices in the persons of Jake Hull, the Gibbons, Garrett Thompson and others.

In September 1866 James Austin, proprietor of a saloon and grocery on the south side of the square, shot and killed Thomas Davis. Provocation for this murderous assault was two glasses of beer. Austin pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

In November of this same year, two young men by the name of Wiley, living on Cedar Creek, had been indicted for cattle stealing. Handcuffed and chained together, they escape the custody of J. L. Duncan at whose home they were being guarded. They made their way during the night to Cedar Creek, after they had succeeded in breaking the shackles. Secreted in a coal bank near the father's farm, they were discovered by the elder Wiley who brought them to Albia and delivered them over to the authorities. They received a six months penitentiary sentence.

Accused of horse stealing, on the night of Sept. 21, 1868, Charles Brandon of Mahaska county was taken to the woods and hanged by a crowd of Vigilantes from Monroe county. An action was instituted in the courts in the sum of \$10,000 against the lynchers by these men, Ruben Way, Daniel C. Gladson, Matthew Maddox, B. F. Deats, Lewis Maddox, William Martin, James Hoagland, George Neal and Wesley May. The sum of \$800 was awarded as damages.

Urbana township had its ups and downs in lawlessness. Liquor and horse and cattle thievery were not the only things that resulted in murder and bloodshed. On Aug. 5, 1869, the Gilmore Mill, (Thomas S. Hulligen was the proprietor) at the hamlet of Urbana was the scene of the fatal

stabbing by George W. Wallace. Wallace and the engineer of the mill, Jeff Hawk, became embroiled in an altercation. Wallace kicked Hawk in the face after which Hawk armed himself with a carpenter's mallet. Hulligen interposed and ordered Wallace to leave the mill. When he refused Hulligen seized Wallace and attempted to toss him through the door.

Wallace stabbed Hulligen in the breast. This caused Hulligen to release his hold, and seizing a club hit Wallace a blow on the head, whereupon Wallace stabbed Hulligen again. In retaliation Hulligen landed another blow with his club.

Hulligen died a few hours later. The murderer escaped, but was soon captured. Tried on a charge of murder in the first degree, he received a seven-year sentence in the penitentiary, where he served out the term.

It seems that the years following the Civil War were marked by lawlessness and mob rule. In 1866 two notorious horse thieves—Ross and Mann—were sentenced to the penitentiary at Ft. Madison for their nefarious raids. The former was sent up for five years and the latter was sent for two years.

The reign of terror was not only affecting Monroe county but adjoining counties as well. Lynchings and horse thievery seem to go hand in hand. In 1866 the adjoining counties also had experienced the dread of organized outlaws, whose operations had extended into Illinois, southern Iowa and Missouri.

Monroe county Vigilantes had lynched Garrett Thompson in June of that year for his part in the horse thievery that had overrun the country. Coming into the country at the close of the Civil War, he and others of a gang became active in the guerrilla movement on the Missouri border. The gang was so well organized that civil authorities were unable to capture them, or even bring them to justice after



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they had been successfully arrested by the Vigilantes. This prompted the law-abiding citizenry to despair of getting convictions and they finally resorted to the law that was left to mete out the justice due.

Many raids were made by horse thieves. There were robberies in the night, and other depredations that made it almost impossible for the law abiding to condone. With this series of lawless goings on the Vigilance committee decided to make a systematic hunt for the culprits. It was decided that they would start out in every direction and ride for two days searching for any clues that would appear. If any presented itself they would continue to follow until a capture had been made.

One squad of searchers struck the trail between Albia and Blakesburg, where they followed it into Van Buren county. There it became lost. Garrett Thompson, living about four miles west of Blakesburg, became the object of suspicion. Thompson was absent when the horses were stolen, but returned a week later with a new wagon. Conflicting stories about his possession of the wagon proved his undoing. His daughter, Mrs. Ellen Ellis, in company with Harrison Gibson, had stolen a wagon from a man by the name of Bone. This wagon was tracked to the residence of a Mr. McWilliams, in Missouri.

Thompson was taken into custody by the Vigilance Committee and was arrested as were Thomas Smith, Harrison Gibson, John Hull, Hiram Hull, and two Hill brothers, of Wapello county. Thompson was arrested near Blakesburg while attempting to make his way to Missouri. Smith was arrested the same night in Albia.

Thompson was brought to Albia and was guarded by Sheriff McDonald. The court room scene was one that gave air to an impending crisis. During the cross examination of the defendant, the room began to fill with spectators.

Noting that certain arrivals were bent on a definite purpose, the Sheriff sprang to his feet, drew a large revolver, and ordered the crowd to stand back. At this time Thompson began to shout his innocence, saying that

if they hanged him they would be hanging an innocent man.

Undaunted by the sheriff, and the plea of the prisoner, they seized Thompson and made way to the waiting wagons at the fairgrounds (where Dr. T. E. Gutch's residence now stands). The mob enroute on foot was commanded to "fall in" by the Sheriff. Some of them obeyed the order, and a small posse was organized to pursue and rescue the prisoner from the mob.

One of the possessors of the prisoner, a pugnacious individual, noting the plan being formulated, ran back and charged the posse. Another, a member of the rescuing party, engaged the pugnacious individual. This attracted the attention of the rescuing party and for the time being the prisoner was forgotten.

During this interim the prisoner was loaded into a wagon and was enroute to a spot on Avery Creek.

The ones who sought speedier justice pitched a tent in the woods about six miles southeast of Albia. Messengers were dispatched to every direction to summon the people and the other prisoners were brought and were guarded very closely. About 500 people had assembled by noon of the following day. An improvised court was set up on the grounds under an elm tree. A chairman was appointed and a jury selected. A marshal was chosen. He excluded all boys and persons of suspicious character from the ground. He was instructed to preserve order and to prohibit profane or boisterous language.

The jury was then called and the witnesses and the prisoner brought forward. After the case had been thoroughly aired, the jury retired, and after careful deliberation returned a verdict of "horse stealing and other outrages — viz., house-burning and murder."

The foreman arose and in a loud voice announced the verdict to the throng.

A motion was then made that "Garrett Thomson be hanged by the neck until dead." An amendment was offered by a motion, that the prisoner be simply tarred and feathered. This amendment was finally withdrawn, and the original motion carried out with but a single dissenting vote.

A committee was appointed to

notify the defendant of the sentence. He was given twenty minutes to confess or to make any statement. He refused to divulge anything and the time was extended to forty minutes. Still refusing to confess, he seemed to be of the impression that the crowd was trying to frighten him. After a rope had been secured to a branch of a tree, and a wagon had been wheeled beneath it he still thought it a ruse to frighten him into a confession.

At this point the prisoner was ordered to get into the wagon. Failing to comply, the crowd lifted him into the wagon, where a goods box had been placed and he was told to mount it. Upon his refusal one of the men stepped bruskiy forward and in no uncertain terms told him to "get up and die like a man." He was placed on the box and a member of the Vigilantes adjusted the noose. Still exhibiting no anxiety, he hoped for release at the last moment.

One of the more devout members of the crowd offered a fervent prayer for the soul to be launched into eternity. At this point he began to sense the gravity of the situation and asked for a little more time, saying he would try to divulge something. The time having expired, the other prisoners were brought forward, and placed in front of the gallows. Not knowing who might be the next, the wagon was pushed from under the tree, and while it was in motion, the doomed man clinging to it with his toe-tips, muttered that he had killed one man.

With this upon his lips, the Missourian dropped with a thud. The other prisoners were withdrawn and the crowd dispersed. A few remained to assist the son and wife to lift the body into their wagon. This being done the wife and son drove off toward Eddyville, vowing vengeance on the citizens. The other prisoners were released.

Tom Smith had turned State's evidence and this saved his neck. Smith was a Monroe county soldier, and had friends among the soldiers who had known him to be an inoffensive man. Because of this fact and their influence he escaped the doom meted out to Thompson. Admitting his complicity in horse stealing he said for two years he did not know he

was handling stolen horses. Smith spent the remainder of his life in Albia and regained the respect and confidence of the community.

In June 1866 a note was presented at a meeting of the Vigilance Committee incriminating two Ap-panoose county men living near Orleans near the state line. Three were detailed to go and arrest the two men—David Marvey and John Foster. Following instructions they went to the vicinity of Orleans, and learned that two men were seen riding suspicious looking horses near Drakesville.

The men were arrested, and twenty more of the citizens of Davis county offered to escort the men with their captives to Monroe county. A rain threatened and the prisoners were billeted in private residences under guard until the next morning.

After deliberation, it was decided that a committee of three wait upon the prisoners separately, and receive any confessions which they might be induced to make. After being assured that they would be dealt with by due process of law should their confessions be clear and plausible.

They confessed to the stealing of some twenty or thirty horses and several hundred sheep. They were turned over to the sheriff of Davis county as was a copy of their confessions. It was at this meeting that a member suggested that one of the men arrested with Thompson be questioned about a purchase of a quantity of nitric acid. Confession brought to light the fact that the acid had been given to Garrett Thompson who had used it in disguising the identity of a couple of horses. The horses were recovered and the confessor was released.

The Vigilance Committee was ever on the alert and was a major factor in the stamping out of crime in early days in the county. The population generally was on the side of law and order and lawbreakers knew that every means would be brought into play against crime, however well organized.

On the night of November 6, 1883, the murder of Chris McAllister, a farmer living near Blakesburg, in Wapello county, led to one of the most sensational lynchings in the state. Months after the tragic event no clue had been discovered. As in all

such cases suspicion began to take form and attach itself to a married man about forty years of age by the name of Pleas Anderson, who lived on a farm in Urbana township. His remarks to neighbors coupled with his strange actions tended to strengthen suspicions.

Anderson had not too savory a reputation. Shooting scrapes had become common among them and his reputation for having participated in them was known across the southern tier of counties. On June 8, 1883, he and his brother William were arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of McAllister, on an information sworn out by L. T. Stewart of Blakesburg.

The evidence against William seemed insufficient for holding him and he was released. Pleas, upon examination, was shown to be sufficiently guilty and was held to await action by the grand jury. Both had been held in the Ottumwa jail.

Pleas was indicted for murder in the first degree, at the next term of the District Court. His attorneys secured a change of venue to Mahaska county. Anderson was arraigned in court at Oskaloosa Dec. 13, 1883, and indicted on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The trial lasted for more than a week, a long and tedious ordeal, but he was acquitted. Anderson returned to his home in Urbana township and about the same time his residence was consumed by fire. Without shelter he moved in with his father-in-law, Fielding Barnes, about two miles southwest of Blakesburg. Anderson acted in an insolent manner toward his neighbors and especially to those who had witnessed against him. The night before the murder of McAllister, Anderson had shot into the house of S. G. Finney, a neighbor. He was indicted for this act by the Monroe county grand jury, at its fall term, but after a long delay, he was tried and acquitted.

On Dec. 29, 1884, five men residing in Monroe county, went to the home of Fielding Barnes, where Pleas Anderson and his family were residing. They secreted themselves in the barn, and when Barnes and Anderson came to the barn to feed the stock for the evening, they covered them with revolvers. Ander-

son was seized and driven in a sled to Blakesburg and from there to Prairie school house, two miles east of Blakesburg. En route the mob informed the people along the way that Anderson would be tried for the murder of McAllister.

About 9 o'clock that evening a crowd of about 100 people had gathered, and was called to order by the leader of the Vigilance Committee. A jury of eight was appointed to determine the punishment to be meted out to the prisoner. Shortly after the verdict had been rendered, eight men disguised in old quilts and blankets filed into the room, surrounded Anderson, and one of them picked up a rope laying on the floor. He placed it around the prisoner's neck. Thus he was led out, loaded into a sled and driven to the locality where the murder had been committed.

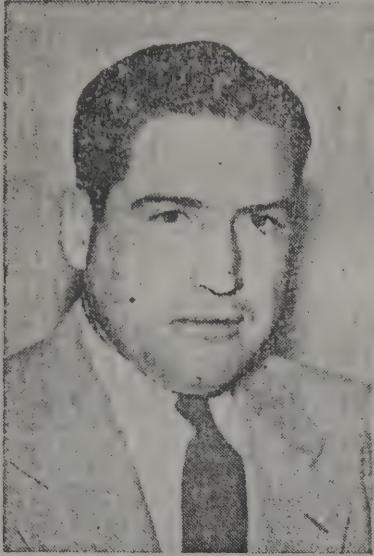
Arriving at McAllister's place the sled was driven under a large tree and the rope passed over a limb. Anderson was then lifted upon a spring seat, facing the door where McAllister was murdered, and was given a few moments to talk. Protesting his innocence, and requesting that his boots be removed, and that some one tell his wife to keep the children together and do the best they could. The sled was then driven from under him, leaving him hanging, until the next morning when his body was seen by a passing mail carrier from Ottumwa.

The body was frozen stiff when cut down. Many of the lynching party were later apprehended and brought before the grand jury, but were released unpunished.

Hiteman, a Monroe county coal town, one of the most law abiding communities in the state. The scene of the one blot in its history and is told by those who knew the circumstances as well as the results and the effect it had on the community.

March 22, 1893, Lewis Frazier, a German living between Carbonada and Oskaloosa came to the home of W. H. Smith in Hiteman, to see his wife, a sister of Mrs. Smith. Frazier sought to have his wife return home with him or to give him custody of their two children. A quarrel ensued.

Mrs. Smith took up the quar-



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Early Day Manufacturing

First Albia Manufacturing Was 1871; Brick, Farm Equipment, Phones Here

In the earlier days of history Albia and Monroe county had a number of manufacturing plants. Some of them existed over a period of years, others for a short time. But all played their part in the development of the community.

Perhaps the first industry in Albia was the Exchange Manufacturing Company. The articles of incorporation for this firm were filed Oct. 23, 1871 and disclosed its purpose as "dealing in and manufacturing woolen and other cloths and material." One cannot say whether or not this was the

rel, whereupon Frazier stabbed her fatally. She died in about 20 minutes. Frazier fled, but was captured about four miles from Hiteman on the same day. The officers and their prisoner were overwhelmed by about 100 men from the mines, and Frazier was hanged on a tree in Hiteman on the same day as the murder.

In February 1880 occurred the first strike in the history of the coal industry in Monroe County. The miners working the Albia Coal Company mines at Cedar Creek were out on strike and Henry Miller, president of the company, conceived the idea of working the mine by using Negroes from Missouri. Unskilled in the art of mining they learned rapidly and as the wage was conducive to a better living than they enjoyed, they were less inclined to place their employer's interests in jeopardy by strikes.

The white miners finding their places taken by the colored, assumed a threatening attitude toward them and bloodshed was averted only by the presence of a company of militia stationed in Albia, appeared upon the scene to repress any outbreak. On February 21, the white strikers fired upon the strikebreakers who returned the fire but fortunately none of the shots found its mark and no one was hurt. This was the introduction of the colored miners in the mines in Monroe county.

woolen mill that occupied the old log court house on the east side of the square. We do know that at that time woolens and flax products were the standard materials for clothing and other purposes.

The Krotz Manufacturing Company of Frederick, Iowa, was another early firm, incorporated Dec. 2, 1892. This firm was formed "to make paving brick and fire brick stoneware, sewer pipe, terra cotta, all kinds of common and ornamental ware made of stone, clay and shale." The products produced by this industry are not known, nor is it known just how long the industry operated.

Another incorporation was made Aug. 17, 1894 by S. W. Smallwood and A. R. Jackson. The articles of incorporation named the firm the Iowa Pipe Company at Albia, Iowa, and stated that "the business of this corporation shall be to manufacture pipes." The kind of pipes is not mentioned.

Perhaps one of the larger manufacturing plants to be established was the Western Manufacturing Company. This firm incorporated Jan. 23, 1895, for "the purpose of manufacturing, purchasing and otherwise acquiring hay stackers, rakes, and other machinery for handling hay, also for the purpose of manufacturing force pump, lift pump, and all other singular pumps of whatsoever kind and description, and generally engaged in the manufacturing business . . ."

Many of the Monroe county residents of today can remember using some of this equipment while working in the hay fields.

The plant was destroyed by a fire.

As it was a corporation which required a vote of nine-tenths of the stockholders to remove the plant from Albia and the fire left nothing to be removed, the plant was rebuilt in Ottumwa where manufacturing operations were resumed for a time.

Another early day plant in Albia was the Albia Canning Com-

pany. The incorporators on June 5, 1894, included E. W. Byers, Ed Canning, John R. Duncan, A. A. Mason, J. C. Robinson, John Foster, J. S. Moon, Max Loeb, C. W. Smallwood, C. C. Atcheson and John Carhart.

The plant was located in the east part of Albia near the Iowa Central Depot. The machinery carried the cans in endless lines to men with soldering irons. Women stripped the skins off the ripe fruit and the tomatoes were scalded and cooked in huge vats.

The tomatoes were grown in this area and in the fall, after the frosty nights had come, it was announced that anyone who wanted the tomatoes could have them for the picking—two baskets for the factory and one for the picker. So many families had their own plentiful supply of home canned tomatoes.

Fire also destroyed this plant.

1940144

SCHOOL TAXES—

School taxes levied in 1859 in Monroe county were: Bluff Creek township district: one mill for teachers, one-half mill for contingent fund, and ten mills school house tax in sub-district 5; Union township: two mills for teachers, one and three-fourths mills for contingent funds; Cedar: two mills for teachers, 10 mills for school house purposes in sub-districts 2, 3, 4 and 6; Wayne: five mills; Troy: one-half mill; Mantua: three-eighths mill; Urbana: one mill for teachers; Jackson: five mills for repair and furnishing schoolhouses.

ALBIA RAILROAD—

Russell Sage, a new York financier, and Colonel Francis M. Drake, former governor of Iowa from Centerville, were active in the operation of the "Centerville, Moravia and Albia Railroad." This line was later controlled by Iowa Central until 1910 and most recently was an electric interurban freight line controlled by Iowa Southern Utilities Company.

Log Court House Was First Building Constructed on Princeton Town Site

Present-day residents of Albia and Monroe county have been unable to find definitely records of the first building to be constructed within the limits of the town of Princeton (now Albia).

The County Commissioners authorized John Massey to make the survey laying out the original town-site in 1845.

The first building of which one can be definite was that of the Court House which was located on the east side of the square in the spot where the Illingworth Jewelry store is now located, Lot 8, Block 5, Princeton.

The Board of Commissioners, Smith Judson, William McBride, and Andrew Elswick met Aug. 17, 1846, to arrange plans for the first Court House. It was to be 20 feet square, 14 feet high, of hewn logs, seven inches thick and to be hewn on two sides.

The cracks between the logs were to be no more than three inches wide at the corner. The roof was to be clapboards three feet in length and nailed to the rafters hewn on one side.

Gable ends were to be weather boarded in the prevailing architecture of the period.

The architect was placed under \$160 bond to secure completion by Sept. 25. The contract was awarded Job Rogers. The Board of Commissioners met in extra session Aug. 18 to consider plans and proposals for chinking and daubing the Court House and the transaction of other matters of importance.

When the court house was finally completed, the contractor was paid for the job, a total of \$75.

During its years the structure had many uses. It served as a dwelling for one of the first families, it was the office and housed the printing plant of one of the early newspapers, it served as a factory. (It was used as a Court House for 12 or more years.)

Some writers say that the logs were split into boards to be used as a sidewalk around the square.

Another early building in

Princeton was the log jail, located just one block north of the northeast corner of the square. It was on Lot 5, Block 6 of the town of Princeton.

The Board of Commissioners began canvassing the question of a county jail and in April, 1848, arrangements were made to build the structure, 16 feet square. The walls, loft and floor were to be composed of hewn logs one foot square. There was to be one window, 14 x 16 inches, to be secured with suitable fastenings. The contract was awarded to Doster Noland and Alpheus Miller. The cost was \$174.

One block north of the northwest corner of the square (across the street west of the present Clark Hotel) the First Methodist Church was built. A frame structure 35 x 45 feet in size with one door facing east, the windows were filled with small panes of glass and the seats and pulpit corresponded to the plain style of architecture of the day.

The church as completed in 1850.

Following the church, school, court house, jail and the then few residences the town was laid out with a public park, later to become the square. This was in the south central part of the then platted Princeton.

We find in an earlier history of Monroe County, written by Frank Hickenlooper, a story of the erection of some of the early residences in Monroe County. He describes the erection of the house of his grandfather, Thomas Hickenlooper, built in 1848 or 1850.

"In the crowd there were always men who were locally famous as good cornermen, i.e., men who could carry up the corner of a log house with more skill than others. One of these was selected for each of the four, and, as might be supposed, vied with the other in a contest of skill.

"When the writer's (Hickenlooper's) grandfather's house was erected the prospective occupant of the structure offered a premium of a bushel of potatoes to the

'cornerman' doing the best job. Alan White bore off the prize, though Lewis Arnold came in as a close second.

"This house was a large two-story house. It was then sided with lumber hauled 'from the river' and skirted with two veranda and all painted white. It was one of the largest edifices in the neighborhood and its owner, in consequence of a kind of baronial homage accorded him by his neighbors through a veneration for the size of the house, and the number of chimneys, elected him squire and his son, Charles, constable which emoluments they shared for several years. The house is still (1896) standing, and when remodeled a few months ago the huge square logs were found to be as firm as when they were placed in position nearly forty years ago; but the 'cornermen' are all long since dead.

"When the house was raised and the puncheon floor laid, the festivities were concluded by a bid dance or "ball" as the eminently respectable tone of the pioneer dance was entitled to be termed. It was a thoroughly cultivated and respective affair and was very different from many of the public dances of the present day."

Same Numbers

Checking the first telephone directory for the City of Albia with the directory for March 1959, one finds two business places with the same telephone numbers they had more than 60 years ago.

The first directory listed the telephone number of the M. W. Duncan Book Store as 91. That's the same number used today by Duncan's Book Store.

The first directory listed the telephone number for Max Loeb Clothing Store as 48. That's the telephone number for Loeb's today.

J. C. PENNEY CO.

Clothing Needs

For the Entire Family.

SHOES — PIECE GOODS — DOMESTICS

Always First Quality

Bettis & Crall Service Station

Albia, Iowa

CHARLES BETTIS, 28 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION.

Pretty As a Picture

And for close to half a century Iowa Cleaners has been keeping its favorite people pretty as a picture.

For more than 45 years there's been a cleaning establishment in our present building and for more than 40 years it has gone by the name of Iowa Cleaners.



Iowa
CLEANERS

17 North Clinton

Phone 214

J. C. PENNEY CO.

Chicago, Ill.

For the Entire Family

Men - Women - Children

Always Best Dressed

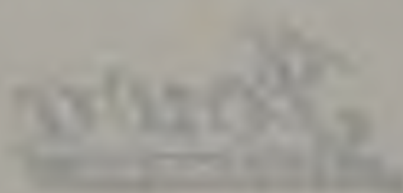
Bells & Bell Service Station

Alma, Iowa

Established 1912

Quality & Value

For the discerning man and woman who demand the best in quality and value, the Bell Service Station is the place to go. Here you will find the finest selection of men's and women's clothing, shoes, and accessories, all at prices that are truly remarkable. The Bell Service Station is the place where you can be sure of getting the best for your money.



United Telephone Company of Iowa



A SALUTE TO

The Monroe County Hospital and its excellent staff for the fine medical care they have given the residents of Monroe County,
and the physicians and surgeons of Monroe County for their concern and their care over a long period of years,
and the druggists of Monroe County for their health service to the people of their community,

And Our Congratulations

And Best Wishes to the People of Albia

And Monroe County as You Celebrate

This Centennial Year.

J. W. EDGERLY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Ottumwa, Iowa

1858

Starting Second Century of Service

1959

Phone Service for Albia Covers a 50-Year Period

Albia has had over half a century of telephone service.

The Monroe County News reported in its issue of May 13, 1897 the visit of Judge H. G. Norton of Princeton, Mo., president of the Grand River Telephone Co., and E. T. Keim of Minneapolis, General Agent for the Northwestern Telephone Co.

Mayor W. K. Hardenbrook took the gentlemen on a tour of Albia and they were impressed with what they saw.

Plans for a new telephone company included an agreement by the subscribers to use the service for a five-year term. The rate for residence service was to be \$1.50 a month, payable at the close of the month. Poles were to be ordered immediately and it was hoped to have the exchange working by July 1 and 100 telephones contracted for it.

The visitors made comparisons with rates in other communities and said business rates were usually \$48 per year while residential rates were usually \$24 to \$35 a year. They also offered to sell at a reasonable price to the city if it at any time wanted to buy.

An ordinance passed Jan. 14, 1898, gave the right of way to this Northwestern Telephone Co. This ordinance was signed by W. K. Hardenbrook, mayor, and T. J. Baird, City Clerk, and was ratified by the voters at a municipal election March 28, 1898.

The Western Telephone Company — Albia Exchange, issued the following rules for the guidance of its subscribers:

RULES

1. To call: give one long ring (push in on the crank when ringing). Place receiver to the ear; operator will answer immediately.

2. To answer call: When bell rings, place receiver to ear and say "this is number —." Don't ring back.

3. When through talking; ring off. Give a short ring when done talking; this will notify the operator, who will immediately disconnect the lines.

4. The receiver should at all times (when not in use) hang on

the hook. Otherwise it will cause the batteries to run down.

5. Stand about two inches from the transmitter; talk in a low tone; avoid shouting.

6. In case of FIRE notify "Central"; giving location of fire.

The following is the complete directory for the first telephone exchange in Albia.

83—D. C. Anderson, Grocery.

65—C. C. Atcheson, Grocery.

94—Ballew Lumber Company.

71—Byerlee House.

51—Bartram, Dr. R. T. Res.

18—C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot.

75—Canning Factory.

63—Cramer, R. O., Dry Goods.

17—C. B. & Q. R. R. Round House.

—Drake, J. H. Res.

62—Duncan, J. R. Hardware.

8—Duncan, H. M. Res.

6—Duncan, H. S. Res.

40—Duncan & Duncan Hardware.

91—Duncan, M. W. Book Store.

58—Duncan, M. W. Res.

50—Diamond Laundry.

96—Electric Light Station.

—Edwards Mill.

45—Eschbach, Dr. Office.

15—Evans, J. W. Res.

49—First National Bank.

5—Gutch, Dr. T. E. Res.

78—Gutch, Dr. William Res.

66—Gray, Dr. S. T. Office.

67—Hoover, Dr. C. G. Office.

80—Hardenbrook, W. K. Res.

13—Heiserman, G. M. Res.

30—Hennion & Peppers, Livery.

60—Hartsuck, J. W. Res.

76—Iowa Central R. R. Passenger Depot.

31—Jackson, A. R. Res.

—Kester, W., Res.

48—Loeb, Max Clothing Store.

53—Loeb, Max Res.

54—Loeb, Morris Res.

82—Mayor's Office.

99—Monroe, Champ, Meat Mkt.

77—Monroe, Champ Res.

77½—Monroe Champ Slaughter House.

32—Moon & Son.

46—Model Cash Grocery Store.

19—McCreery, L. A. Livery.

38—Miller, George, Drugs.

92—News Office.

57—Nelson Infirmary.

90—Powell, Dr. C. B. (was given as C. D.) Office.

—Powell, Dr. C. B., Res. (was given as C. D.).

16—Palmer, O. C. Livery.

27—Perry, T. B. Res.

84—Robb Bros. Grocery.

11—Reeves, E. R. Res.

97—Star Laundry.

59—Smith, George Res..

14—Varner, J. O. Res.

70—Zook, Thos. Res.

G. M. Heiserman, Manager.

Free Library Began Here With \$600

The Albia Public Library was built in 1906 and enlarged to its present size in 1930. It was built with a grant from Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000 on land donated by John Z. Evans.

In 1904 70 citizens, headed by Nate E. Kendall, an Iowa governor, formed the Albia Library Association and raised a fund of \$679.28 to establish a library.

The question of a free public library was approved by voters at a March, 1905, election, 833-248.

Laura M. Duncan was chosen first librarian at a meeting of the association in Dec., 1905. Miss Edna Gantz succeeded her in 1950, and Mrs. Beulah Mabry became librarian in Sept., 1958.

In August, 1905, a levy of two mills was ordered for maintenance of the library.

The number of volumes has increased from 3,519 in 1914 to nearly 19,000 today.

CONGRATULATIONS—

When the Burlington and Missouri construction train reached Albia in November, 1866, the Albia Union congratulated "the cities of Boston and New York, on their good fortune in having communication with the growing city of Albia."

COUNCILMEN —

Daniel McIntosh and Samuel Hebrun were elected councilmen for the West Ward in 1856 with 57 and 53 votes. William Southard and William Buchanan received 37 each, William Kesler 28 and A. C. Barnes 20.

Here's a Picture of Albia in 1909 As Coal Mining Was Reaching Peak

The City of Albia in 1959 celebrates 100 years since it was incorporated.

In 1909, when the city was at the half-century mark, "The Albia Business Men's Association of Albia, Iowa 1908-1909" sponsored the publication of a book entitled "Albia of Today." Because it gives an excellent picture of what Albia was like at the end of the first half-century the following is reprinted from the pamphlet:

Albia, Iowa — population last census 4,100. Population now 5,000. The judicial seat of Monroe county; an incorporated city located on the main line of the Burlington route, the Short Line of the Wabash, the Iowa Central, the A. & C. Railway and the Albia Interurban Electric Railway, which is worthy of special note.

This company is capitalized for \$250,000 and has a line of electric railway extended from Hocking, three miles southwest of Albia, to Hiteman, six miles northwest. These cars all pass the mines of the Albia Coal Company at Rizerville. The line encircles the city and operates cars between the depots and hotels in addition to its interurban service. These cars afford the hundreds of miners employed at Hiteman and Hocking splendid facilities for trading at Albia.

Everyone is a booster for this electric line which is one of the greatest achievements for a city the size of Albia. The company also owns the electric light plant and furnishes the city with light at reasonable rates in addition to supplying their own power. The officers of this company are composed of L. T. Richmond, president; C. A. Ross, vice-president; Calvin Manning, secretary; C. B. Judd, chief engineer, and a board of directors consisting of the same men to which is added the name of John P. Reese.

Albia is situated 68 miles southeast of Des Moines, 194 miles from Council Bluffs and 306 miles from Chicago. Has waterworks owned by the city, a new Carnegie library, a \$15,000.00 high

school building, two grade schools, a business and normal college, eight churches, and a good hospital, a \$100,000.00 courthouse, an opera house, five banks, first class hotels, a semi-weekly newspaper, The Union, two high grade weeklies, the Monroe County News and the Republican; also a daily evening paper, the Tribune, only daily paper in Monroe county. The newspaper offices all have equipment for job printing and there are three linotype machines in the various offices. A glance at the columns of these publications show that the merchants of Albia are a very progressive and enterprising class and believe in the liberal use of printer's ink. The offices are usually filled with plenty of copy for job printing besides.

There are extensive mines in and around Albia which produce large shipments of the best bituminous coal.

Grain, live stock and produce are also shipped in large quantities.

The fine shipping facilities and cheapness of coal make Albia a very desirable place for the location of factories. There are now located here the Acme Telephone and Manufacturing Company which employs thirty to forty men; flouring mills, feed mills, cement block works, four cigar factories, broom factory, two bottling works, creamery, a packing house, etc. There is a abundance of cheap clay of the best quality for the manufacture of paving, building, and best grades of white enameled brick. The clay is also adapted to the manufacture of all kinds of pottery and sanitary ware. There is room for factories of all kinds and the city is well located for wholesale houses, such as groceries, fruits, and produce of all kinds.

Albia is governed by a city council consisting of a mayor and eight councilmen. The present officials as elected at the last election are: Mayor, Dave Clever; solicitor, D. W. Bates; clerk, T. J.

Baird; assessor, H. B. Moore; treasurer, E. E. Elder; health officer, T. E. Gutch; chief of police, Homer Woofter; chief fire department; Charlie McCombs; street commissioner, Ed Webb; health officer, Dr. Burke Powell; councilmen, W. H. Shepard, Albert Petty, M. C. Falvey, Cal Guthrie, J. M. Williams, T. J. Lewis Sr., J. W. Thompson, S. D. Thompson.

The city's interests are promoted by the Albia Business Men's Association. Inquiry should be made of this association for information regarding Albia, its wonderful resources and opportunity for factory locations. This association has a large membership. Among those who are active in the association are the following officers: Vice-president H. M. Duncan; treasurer, O. Oswald; secretary, Horace Barnes, who is business manager of the Republican, the leading Republican newspaper of Monroe county. There is also an executive board consisting of H. C. Eschbach, C. A. Craig, W. A. Wilkin, J. M. Gass, Joe Strasburger and a publicity and printing committee: Dr. H. C. Eschbach, W. A. Wilkin and J. M. Gass.

Dr. Eschbach is well known as counselor of Sixth District, Iowa State Medical Society. Mr. Wilkin is prominent in business circles, being manager of the Wilkin Grain Co. Mr. Gass is editor and manager of the Monroe County News, the leading democratic paper of Monroe County. Joe Strasburger is well known in the commercial world as senior partner in the firm of Strasburger & Verveer. Mr. Craig is manager of the Citizens Lumber Co., well known to the trade.

The association gives an annual banquet to its members and special meetings are called at any time to discuss matters of importance.

Albia is the most progressive and thriving city of its size in Iowa. It is well named as the "Top Notch City" of Southern Iowa.

In addition to the mining in-

The Door
to
Better
Living

Made
in
Albia



Our sincere best wishes to the residents of Albia and Monroe county as you observe the Centennial of the Incorporation of Albia.

The Moloney Co.

210 NORTH A STREET

ALBIA

Behnke's Famous Fryers

FRED DUNKIN

Dunkin Service Station

Albia Phone 365R - Res. 293W
219 Benton Ave. East

SALES & SERVICE

Mobil Gasoline - Mobil Oil
Greasing - Batteries - Accessories
Goodyear Tires - Mobil Tires

SINCE 1927

TOM DEARINGER

Albia Phones 70 - 102 - 365R

Town and Country

Bulk Delivery

Of

Mobil Products

Gasoline - Oil - Grease - Fuel Oil
Diesel Oils

SINCE 1929

FALVEY BROS.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ALBIA, IOWA

Paul J. Falvey

Katherine M. Falvey

Behrke's Famous Flyers

TOY EXHIBITS
 Town and Country
 Mail Delivery
 - Home Delivery
 - Green - 100 - Green - 100 - 100
 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100
 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100

FRID TOMLIN
 Green - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100
 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100
 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100
 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100

FALVEY BROS.

MAILING SERVICE

100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100

100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100

100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100



A Winter's Day

This picture, thought to have been taken about 1875, shows the Albion square on a busy winter afternoon with hundreds of horse-drawn sleds hitched to the racks which surrounded the court house square.

Shown in the picture is a brick court house, the second such structure for the county. The picture was taken from the northwest corner of the square.

terests Albion is located in a fine agricultural district and also has besides the three main trunk lines of railroad connections with the M. & St. L. lines. There are twenty-nine passenger trains daily in and out of Albion, ten freight trains and nineteen mails daily. The city has free rural delivery and free city delivery of mails. It has three miles of paved streets and contracts signed for more; has sewerage system and a no tax levy. There is a volunteer fire department, the members of which are paid for services rendered.

Albion has a beautiful natural wooded park land of fourteen acres which is used as a public park and in which is located the Chautauqua grounds. The city also expended \$2,000.00 for baseball park and amphitheater four years ago, which is kept up and in repair; also an auditorium 90 x 106 feet, which was recently built. The city has Bell long

distance telephone; also the Albion Telephone Company, local rural and long distance service.

The financial institutions of Albion are of the most sound, managed by men of good judgment and conservative in their dealings. One of the strong companies of the city is the Ramsay Abstract & Loan Company. This company does an extensive business and invites correspondence from anyone wishing information regarding Albion. The banks are managed by such men as L. T. Richmond, cashier and vice-president of First National Bank; P. B. Castner, cashier of the Peoples National Bank; J. D. Moon, president of the Peoples National Bank, and W. B. Lutz, cashier of Albion State Bank. These men all have extensive interests besides their bank connections and are always ready to aid in upbuilding and fostering the interests of their home town.

The five banks of Albion are

under three managements — the First National and Farmers & Miners Savings Bank under one management, the Peoples National bank and Peoples Savings Bank one management, and the Albion State Bank. The combined actual deposits November 27, 1908 comptroller's call for statement, was \$1,196,653.00; loans and bonds \$920,000.00; combined capital and surplus \$222,000.00. All the above banks are doing a safe, conservative business and are managed by careful, competent officers.

For information regarding Albion write to Secretary Albion Business Men's Association. Correspondence invited.

Telegraph—Western Union.

Express—Adams and Pacific.

Local and long distance telephones.

G. L. Robb, postmaster.

What Albion Has

A population of 5,000. (Cont'd)

Three railroads and an inter-urban electric railway.

Extensive coal mines.

Telephone factory.

Four cigar factories.

Two bottling works.

A creamery.

A packing house.

A broom factory.

Cement block works.

An abundance of cheap clay of best quality for making paving, building, and best grades of white enameled brick.

A \$100,000.00 court house.

A \$15,000.00 high school building.

Eight churches.

Two grade schools.

Twenty-nine passenger trains daily.

Nineteen mails daily.

Seven free rural delivery routes and free city delivery.

Three miles of paved streets.

Fine cement sidewalks.

Five banks.

Fine residences.

Model stores.

Fourteen acres park land.

Chautauqua grounds and auditorium.

An opera house.

Six hotels.

Free public library.

Two oil stations.

Three art galleries.

Municipal waterworks.

Sewerage system.

Carriage repair shop.

Large automobile and general machine repair shop.

Mining drill machine company.

Two large lumber yards.

Fire department.

Marble works, flour and feed mills, etc.

What Albia Needs

A population of 25,000.

More factories.

More interurban railways.

Wholesale houses, such as grocers, fruits, produce.

Brick plant.

More interurbans.

More street paving.

More houses for rent.

A plow factory.

A pump factory.

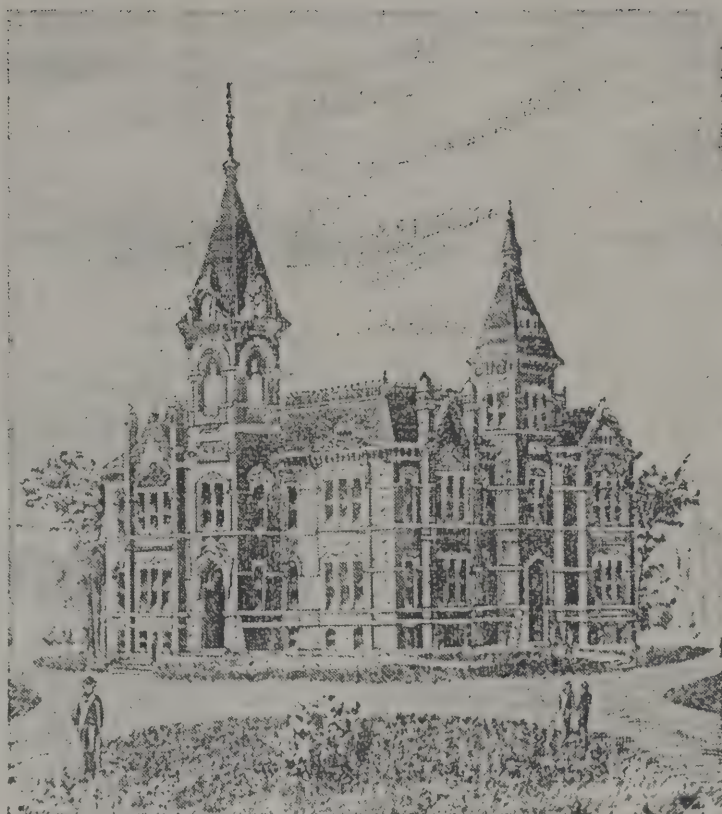
A canning factory.

A beet sugar factory.

Anything that will give employment to men and bring more families and trade to our city.

Industries to take advantage of our unexcelled natural facilities, cheap fuel, water supply, shipping opportunities, raw material, etc. etc.

More men of wealth to invest



80 Years Old

This was a fine building when it was built in 1879, the new high school for Albia. The cost of the new brick structure at that time was \$30,000. Later used as a Junior High building and renamed the Lincoln school, the building will be used this fall as a grade building. The Junior High School moves into a new building adjoining the Albia High School. In recent years the towers pictured have been removed.

money in the hundreds of opportunities that will be paying investments and will bring people to town and make this the city it ought to be.

A hundred poultry farms near town.

A dozen dairies in easy reach. More truck farmers, as there are not enough vegetables raised in the county to feed the population two months out of the year, and no place in the world affords a better market at more remunerative prices.

Anyone seeking a location for any of the industries mentioned above or any other kinds that could be handled here should call on or address Horace Barnes, secretary of the Albia Business Men's Association.

Lovilia, Inc.

Lovilia became an incorporated town Nov. 22, 1900. It was declared such in court by Judge Robert Sloan.

In none of the petitions, election, or description of the town or townsite is there a mention of the name of the town of Bremen.

Nor is there on record an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa changing the name of Bremen to that of Lovilia. This seems to be another instance of a community changing its name, but without the change having a legal status at the time.

Compliments
Monroe County Bar Association

F. C. Cameron

W. K. Cash

W. G. Goodwin

F. J. Karpan

Hugh W. Lundy

Edmond B. Morris

Alfred M. Pabst

The Monroe County News

Every Monday

Published by

The Albia Publishing Co.

The Albia Union-Republican

Every Thursday

Published by

The Union-Republican Co.

The Albia NEWSpapers

- Striving always to report as accurately and as fairly as is humanly possible.
- Striving to think soundly and influence unselfishly and in all things to have only the best interest of the community at heart.
- Striving to mirror faithfully the Albia and Monroe county of today — both for today and for tomorrow.

Serving Albia and Monroe County for Over 97 Years

The Weekly Albia Union Established May 20, 1862

The Albia Republican Established Oct. 24, 1894

The Albia Union-Republican Established Aug. 2, 1923

The Monroe County News Established 1891

First Buildings in County Were Those of Gray, Clark

Perhaps the first building to be erected by a white man in Monroe county was the cabin of John B. Gray in Pleasant township the first settler in Monroe county.

Historians say that this pioneer and his wife had quarters in or near old Hard Fish's village (now Eddyville) and that John B. Gray would on occasion slip into the county where he hoped to settle and he would cut logs for his future cabin. He wanted to make certain he could establish himself on the ground he had selected prior to the departure of the Indians.

On May 1, 1943 the early Americans left the territory we know now as Monroe county and the settlers moved in.

John B. Gray had lived earlier in Burlington and had named that city after his birthplace in Vermont. In moving into Monroe county he had selected land in the northeast corner of the county a few miles west of Hard Fish's village.

A History of Monroe County, compiled and written by the Iowa Writers Program, has this to say:

"Probably this dwelling was the typical, hastily constructed cabin of the frontier, sometimes called the 'cat-faced,' because they were built with just one entrance, like the early American wickiups. Rounded logs, plastered with clay, and roofed with bark and sod, were erected around a large stone fireplace. Puncheons—logs split in half and laid flat side up—formed the floor and some of the furniture. Wooden hinges held the door together, and if there were windows they were covered with greased paper instead of glass."

This sort of window-pane admitted light, excluded the weather, but offered no vision beyond a shadow on the outside.

Mrs. Gray left her winter quarters May 6, 1843 and moved to her new home. It appears that the Grays and the early Americans were friendly as we're told he was assisted by them in ferrying his belongings across the Des Moines river. This was done by fastening canoes together into a

raft strong enough to hold sections of his wagon.

Oxen were urged to swim across.

Gray had hauled supplies and some stock, pigs, and chickens from Burlington. Once established and as soon as seasonable weather came he planted his corn. He had a good crop.

Sept. 20, 1843 was a memorable day for the Grays since the son, John S. Gray, was born. For many years he was thought to be the first white child born in Monroe county.

A granddaughter of Wareham Grant Clark tells that when her grandfather came into Monroe county he was a single man selling wares as was his nephew John Clark, the first sheriff of Kih-ke-kosh county.

The two had come from their homes in Connecticut and had ventured into Iowa Territory to vend their wares. Seeing the possibilities they decided to stay until the legal time for white occupation of what is now Monroe county. Neither was married at the time he left Connecticut. John married a fair young maiden in Indiana. Wareham married in 1843. His bride (Jane Rankin) was a native of Ohio who had come west and was staying with relatives at Troy, which was in a part of Van Buren county and is now a part of Davis county. John's wife died sometime prior to their coming to Monroe county.

The two took up claims in Troy township prior to the opening of the county for settlement. When the territory laying directly west of Wapello county was designated as Kish-ke-kosh county, the Clarks were desirous of having their settlement established as the seat of justice for the new county.

Both of the Clarks built cabins in Sec. 8, township 72 N., Range 17 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian. John had built his cabin facing south on the east-west road. It was this cabin that John Clark later offered to the county as a Court House should they decide to locate the seat of justice

at this place. In its final phase this cabin was used as a granary.

This cabin was the usual long type construction, rectangular in shape. The logs were about eight inches square and the cabin about eight to ten feet to the eaves, with a roof of ridge pole type running the length of the building.

One of the first courts in Monroe county was held in this building.

Rebekahs First In Albia in 1875

The first Rebekah lodge in Albia was Mary and Martha Lodge No. 37, formed in Oct., 1875, with 10 charter members.

This lodge later disbanded and was replaced on July 24, 1895, by Albia Rebekah Lodge No. 323.

WOODMEN CIRCLE—

The Woodmen Circle was formed in Albia Sept. 16, 1896, as an auxiliary of Woodmen of the World.

Grocery Prices

Grocery prices have changed down through the years just as has everything else. In an advertisement in an Albia newspaper in 1897 the Model Cash Grocery, operated in the Opera House block on the west side of the square, listed its prices.

White Flour	-----	\$1.40
Fancy Family Flour	-----	\$1.00
3 Cans Lewis Lye	-----	25c
Pail Syrup	-----	35c
17 Lbs. Granulated Sugar	-----	\$1.00
18 Lbs. C Sugar	-----	\$1.00
20 Lbs. Brown Sugar	-----	\$1.00
5 Cans Early June Peas	-----	25c
1 Can Table Peaches	-----	10c
Best Hams, Per Lb.	-----	9c
Trimmed Shoulders	-----	8½c
Breakfast Bacon	-----	9c
Dry Salt Pork	-----	9c
8 Lbs. Good Coffee	-----	\$1.00
6 Lbs. 25c Coffee	-----	\$1.00

Another interesting item advertised at the same time was found in the R. O. Cramer establishment: INGRAIN CARPET at 23c, 25c, and 28c.

Eisteddfodd of Welch Miners, Opera House Treasured Memories of Albians

In the past the recreations that our grandparents and our parents thought were "tops" and perhaps so, were the quilting parties, the spelling bee, the taffy-pulls, and the husking bee. For enlightenment intellectually, the literary society with the debates on the popular subjects of the day was the thing.

Later came the box suppers, the sleighing parties and the bob sled ride and skating parties in the winter months. In the warmer seasons of the year the younger set set out for the woodlands in groups for nut gathering and the hayrack rides became a popular amusement. These are only a few of the social affairs that were indulged in.

At the turn of the century these were giving way to the activities connected with school life, but still were considered fun. About the middle of the first decade of the century The Chautauqua had become popular and those who could afford it took vacation time for camping out and generally enjoying the cultural uplift, listening to the various and sundry orators of the day, with the program filled in with spiritual uplift by noted clergy of the time, and of national repute.

While the more elderly folk enjoyed these features the younger ones were entertained by classes in manual art, physical education, and just plain running about over the grounds having a "heck of a good time." The musicals that were given, whether in the form of vocal renditions or bands, or orchestral renditions were much enjoyed by nearly every one. Some of the most noted humorists of the time were brought into the community and the hilarity they produced from the audience at times would have been rafter-shaking in the building construction of the time.

Another event most worthy of a place in this field of entertainment is the Eisteddfodd, coming from the Welch coal fields. We know that wherever there are Welchmen we have music, especially vocal music—for the Welch past-time is gathering in groups

and singing—pouring out their souls in musical strains. Monroe county and neighboring counties had many, many Welch miners and they all liked to sing. Thus the Eisteddfodd became a celebration at Thanksgiving.

Large choruses, soloists, quartettes, duets, trios in fact, any mining camp which did not have its share of Welch singers missed much.

Albia, Hiteman, Oskaloosa, What Cheer, Mystic and a score of other places would assemble their groups and practice for weeks to compete for the prizes offered. The writer can remember the King Opera House filled to overflowing with music lovers seeking to hear the best in vocal renditions in the various vocal competitions. It was a prized feature when a community could attract such competition and enterprise.

We would mention the Perry Opera House as the scene of some of the best in the legitimate theatrical productions of the time. To mention a few we had East Lynne, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Experience, Blindness of Virtue, as plays.

Vaudeville was ours with such as the teams of light-footed dancers with their canes, frock-tailed coats, and patent leather shoes, with their own inimitable wit and jests often quipping local prominent individuals.

Later, Dr. S. M. King, seeing the need for a more modern opera house or theatre, built the King Theatre, more readily accessible to receive the long props of scenery carried by the road shows and to accommodate the better class of theatrical productions. This had a large stage and was on the ground level and had a seating capacity more suited to the population and events of the time. Later this became a movie house and has survived as such to the present. Graduates of fifty or so years ago remember holding their class plays in this edifice.

Before the time the King theatre was built J. E. Benton had set up a movie in the Daugherty

building on the northeast corner of the square, where the office of the Albia Light and Railway Co., is at present. He also arranged to show movies at Hiteman in the I.O.O.F. Hall twice a week. Later he bought the Comet, a movie house that had located in the Alex Long building a half block north and across on North Main Street.

This he operated for a while, but the postoffice had made arrangements to occupy the building, moving from the Noble building west of the northwest corner of the square to this location. Mr. Benton continued the Scenic, his motion picture operations for a time, finally moving to Des Moines.

It was at these movie houses and the old "Rialto" on South Main St., that the writer saw the Tom Mix, William S. Hart, and other early western movies, fun-packed with cowboys, Indians, desperadoes, U. S. Army, and the devastating prairie fires and miraculous rescues that made up the bulk of the movie plots of those early day motion pictures. It was only after the World Fair in St. Louis in 1904 that movies began to be a means of entertainment.

The Lecture Course at about this same time became a notable event in the lives of those who sought to improve their culture. They heard those who were regarded as well versed in the big and vital questions of the day. These lectures might be on Science, or Literature, or upon some widely known adventure.

We spoke of the bands earlier in this article and again one cannot write the full story of a community without the musical background due it. Nearly every county-seat town had a band and to the locality—"the best band in the land." Alexander's Ragtime Band was an after-thought, as far as the home band was concerned for many of the players in these bands were of the best and were regarded as such by those who were constantly looking for improvement of their musical organizations. From Monroe county came "Bill" Towle who played for



THEN—Here's the home of Peoples National Bank as it looked following a disastrous fire in April 1904. The Peoples National Bank took over this building on its organization in 1907. It started with deposits of \$213,193.83 and capital funds of \$75,000.00.



NOW—In November 1953 the Peoples National Bank moved into these spacious new quarters on the Southeast Corner of the Square. In the years to 1959 deposits have increased to \$4,032,146.98 and capital funds to \$462,269.82.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Your Account in the Peoples National Bank Is Insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$10,000.

OFFICERS—J. E. King, president; E. W. Baxter, Cashier; Chester C. Woodcock, Vice President; Lester Poole, Assistant Cashier; Barbara Frye, Assistant Cashier; Esther Larson, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—J. E. King, Chester C. Woodcock, J. V. Hurst, J. L. Collins, W. A. Smith, W. P. Judge.

EMPLOYEES—Helen Marie Crall, Robert Bullock, Elsie Asher, Violet Brown, Virginia Muilenberg, Ben Grayson.



FOOD STORE

WE GIVE REGAL STAMPS

EMPLOYEES – CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1959

Robert "Red" Stevenson, Manager	Donald Teno, Grocery Dept.
Albert Yarkosky, Assistant Manager	Elmo LaMar, Meat Manager
Alice Wilson, Cashier	Joe Mitchell, Meat Dept.
Amy Clarke, Cashier	Florence Coghlan, Meat Dept.
Charles LaMar, Grocery Dept.	Lois Sinclair, Meat Dept.
Gerald Gasper, Grocery Dept.	Dean Remy, Fruit Dept. Manager
Lawrence Johnson, Grocery Dept.	David Casebolt, Fruit Dept.
John Comer, Grocery Dept.	Earl Willson, Delivery Dept.



First Surveyed Princeton

John N. Massey and his wife were early settlers in Monroe county and it was Massey who made the original survey for the town site of Princeton in the fall of 1845. Massey's father-in-law was a contractor and Massey had dug canals in Indiana before he came to Albia and Monroe County. He kept books for his father-in-law before he married. The original Massey farm was on the land later known as the Albia

Airport. It was in 1855 that Massey built the brick house which still stands east of the road paralalled to the airport. Massey was also a brick maker and made the brick for this home. In the possession of his grandson, Albert Rouse, Rte. 2, is the surveying instrument used in making the survey of Princeton. It was made by Hugo Harttmann in Philadelphia. Massey was also Monroe County Surveyor.

Barnum & Bailey, Adam Fourpaugh, and Sells Bros. and Downs combined circus.

Later he was employed by Ringling Brothers circus. The Lyceum circuits booked the Voiland Orchestra several seasons. This organization consisted of such talent as The Voilands (Mr. and Mrs.), Wade Cramer and his violin, Miss Lelia Fuller, a capable harpist and reader, Mrs. Voiland, a talented pianist, and Mr. Voiland, able with the cornet.

About 1902 athletics were beginning to attract the attention of the older classes in school and football seemed to be the outlet for surplus energy so a football squad was assembled from those whose parents did not appear to object to such activity.

Competition with the neighboring schools of similar size and scholastic standing was the order of the times. It seems that many a hero came back to school Monday, after a big game the previous Saturday, with a big bruise,

or a skinned cheek bone, or a limp of some sort.

Not many seasons passed until the high schools became governed by a group, which set up the rules, making it mandatory that a player conform to certain scholastic standards and that the school be a member of same if it was to be a competitor in any athletics with a member school. This may not be actually a correct account of the set-up but it is basically the beginning of our present athletic set-up. The gymnasium and our tennis court was procured much by the same tactics — sweat and grime and hard work. We had fun doing it and appreciated it the more because WE DID IT. Our track equipment consisted of a hammer made of a safety-valve weight secured to cable; and the high jump standards were home made. We later secured donations from some of those interested in our efforts and bought a pole and discus. From this

source and gate receipts at our track events we gradually set ourselves up to compete with the best in the neighboring high schools. We had no coach to teach us. We read what others did and their way of doing it, and then we practiced at every opportunity until we felt we were able to compete, and then took our wins and defeats and profited by our mistakes. School boards were not interested in hiring coaches—they were interested in our academic education and the athletics was our problem to solve and solve we did.—C. Q. N.

OPERATED CIRCUS—

George P. Cramer, who moved to Iowa from Pennsylvania and settled in Albia in 1849, after leaving the live stock buying and dry goods business, organized a circus here in 1868. He operated it successfully for two years, then sold out to Sells Brothers Circus and began operation of the Cramer Hotel in Albia.

Day Rate Pay for 8 Hours Was \$1.75 for 1905 Miner

There was a time in this industry within the writer's memory when a coal miner left his home before daylight, even before his children were awake to bid him a bond farewell and he did not return until after they had been tucked away for the night. In fact he did not get to see his children awake until an idle day or something prevented him from going to work. Such was the life of a 'coal-digger.'

Often there would be a disastrous fall of slate and that miner, the victim, was brought home for burial—a sad incident indeed. It was not until organization of the miners took place that this sort of thing began to change.

On March 18, 1898, fifty miners at Hiteman instituted a local and were being faced with a 'cut' in the pay scale April 1. At Avery on April 8, 1898, miners from Chisholm, Hickory and Lockman formed a local with a membership of some 200, joined the United Mine Workers of America and offered their services to President William McKinley in the event of war. They held for the seventy-five cents per ton the year around; and hoped for an eight-hour day. While the miners and officials were negotiating in Des Moines they had won their demand locally, but were confronted by the settlement in Des Moines for a five-cent reduction for summer-time pay.

About 1905 the day rate paid for company work was \$1.75 to \$1.90 for an eight-hour day. While this was the scale of pay we must not forget that the take-home pay was not as it appears on the surface for the miner had expenses to be deducted, such as the sharpening of his tools, the blasting powder he bought from the company, and the pit clothes he usually bought at the company store.

But life was made a little brighter by the celebrations on the usual holidays. From the files of the MONROE COUNTY NEWS, Vol. 8, No. 38, dated August 5, 1898, it is an article stating that Hiteman plans to celebrate Labor Day—two days; Septem-

ber 5th and 6th (Monday and Tuesday).

Hacks from the News office to Hiteman every fifteen minutes and the Hiteman branch train would meet all "Q" trains at the Tower (No. 310). The News offered its office as a waiting room for the hacks. It seems that some of the conditions under which the miners had worked and had so recently discarded by their negotiations were worthy of spontaneous and wholesale demonstration of the freedom which they had so justifiably won.

Within the ensuing years pay scales and working conditions were to be reckoned with as a part of the production program which the management fought with all that was at its command, and which the miners fought back with equal vehemence. Strikes, lockouts, work

stoppage of one kind or another became the weapons employed to gain their end.

The time was when, in fixing the pay scale, what coal passed through the screen went to the coffers of the coal operators and only that which reached the market as lump was paid for in the miner's envelope. This began to be an issue in the conventions of the operators and the miners' representation. The one thing that the public did not seem to realize was the fact that a coal miner was a skilled worker, but was being paid a commonplace labor wage, and only partially for the work performed.

This came to light almost too late for one of the biggest battles between operators and miners brought about a national strike in the industry at a crucial period in our national life; then and only then did the people become aware that coal mining was a more highly skilled work than many other lines of endeavor.

City's Early Businesses Started at Close of War

Among the firms which existed in Albia at the turn of the century were many which had been established about the close of the Civil War or shortly thereafter. Among them were:

Robb Bros. Grocers, east side of the square, established in 1866.

W. K. Hardenbrook, harness, buggies, etc., east side of the square, established in 1874.

Fred Stucky, shoemaker, east side of the square, established in 1866.

Isaac S. Jones, blacksmith, Benton Street, established in 1865.

E. Dougherty and Son, furniture and undertaking, northeast corner of the square, established in 1873.

Early and Ewers, general merchandise, on the west side of the square, established in 1868.

L. A. McCreery, livery and feed, Jefferson Street, established in 1880.

James Phenev, grocer, west side of the square, established in 1859.

W. N. Moon and Son, general merchandise, west side of the

square, established in 1868.

Max Loeb, clothier, west side of the square, established in 1868.

Walter Cokingham, wagon maker, Benton Street, established in 1870.

William Peppers, implements, established in 1874.

First National Bank, northeast corner of the square, established in 1875.

Cal Koontz, jewelry, north side of the square, established 1875.

O. L. Nelson, insurance north side of the square, established 1866. (Later became one of the first osteopaths in Iowa).

R. O. Cramer, dry goods, south side of the square, established in 1854.

S. S. Smith, boots and shoes, south side of the square, established in 1870.

ALBIA COUNCIL—

Councilmen elected at the Albia election Nov. 7, 1856, were J. H. Halbrook, Samuel Buchanan, Daniel McIntosh and Samuel He-bren.

1938

1959

Goode Seed and Feed Co.

ALBIA, IOWA

PHONE 342J

Albia's Oldest Seed and Feed Co.

SEEDS - FEEDS - FERTILIZERS - FARM SUPPLIES

Goode Mill and Elevator

PHONE 342W

Daily Cash Grain Market

Gold Banner, Wayne and Kent Feeds

Custom Grinding and Mixing

Bulk Feed Delivery to Farm

JOHN H. GOODE — RALPH L. GOODE

1938

1938

Goode Seed and Feed Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Goode's Great Seed and Feed Co.

SEEDS - FEEDS - FERTILIZERS - FARM SUPPLIES

Goode Mill and Elevator

CHICAGO, ILL.

Goode's Great Seed and Feed Co.

Sole Agents, Chicago and West Branch

Grain Elevator and Milling

and Feed Delivery to Farm

CHICAGO, ILL. - GOODE & CO.

FIRST IOWA STATE BANK

North Side Square

Albia, Iowa

The Bank of Friendly Service

Member of F.D.I.C.

Coal Mine Visit Recorded In Optimist First Issue

(Editor's Note: The following article is taken from The Optimist, the official publication of the Albia High School, and appeared in Vol. 1, No. 1 of that publication March 15, 1909. The writer of this article was Clarence Q. Nelson, a member of that year's graduating class and one who has done much of the research on the material for this issue of The Albia Union-Republican.)

A Subterranean Visit

After an hour's drive from the little town of C—— you alight from your conveyance, at the foot of a high steel tippie which towers above you and at the top of which are two large pulley wheels over which a cable is fastened at one end to a platform which operates in the shaft and the other is wound around a large cylinder in the engine house.

The gate to the platform or cage is opened, and the engineer is signalled by a bell in the boiler room, rung by means of a rope from the cage to the bell. This is rung twice and the engineer answers by blowing two blasts on his steam whistle. With your guide you enter the cage, and he shouts "all right," then your descent is begun. For a few seconds you have the sickening feeling of falling through space followed by one of being dragged abruptly upward as the cage comes to a sudden stop at the bottom and the dreaded descent is over.

Within eight to ten seconds you have passed from the surface 350 feet above to the small entrance now before you. Here, when you have collected your wits, you step off on the terra firma again. Above you are 350 feet of rock, slate and earth. On either side are the black walls of the so-called black diamonds which protect thousands of our population from the severe winter cold. In front of you is an entrance of very dense darkness except for the dim light given off by the miner's lamp.

You advance several hundred feet when you come to a large open space in which stand a number of mules. A great number of

these never again see daylight from the time they are taken into the mine. The hay upon which they are feeding was grown on the surface over their backs.

But before I go on you will probably be interested in knowing how the entries are driven. A large compressed air drill is set up and wedged securely into the middle of the entry. This is driven by a compressed air engine on top from the cylinder on which is a heavy hose leading to a cylinder on the drill.

This drill gradually forces out the dirt and cuts into the black before it a space about six inches wide, three or four feet deep and as high as the entry. Two drill holes are next made on each side of the entrance and are loaded preparatory to blasting. The men at the drills are then brought out of the mine and the shot-firers come to the surface. Soon the explosions are heard and a little time is given for the smoke and dust to clear away.

When this is over the pit-boss descends and if everything is all right the drillers, drivers, loaders, etc., are let down and the

material that has been blasted out is cleared away and the drill is again set up. Thus it is that the main entry is driven. As the main entry affords room other entries are driven at right angles to it. And from these entries rooms are cut from which most of the coal is secured. They are cut and blasted in practically the same way that the main entries are driven, except that a pick is used instead of the air compressor.

Two "buddies" are seen in these rooms toiling away, cutting through the black strata which is one of our largest fuel supplies and which provides employment for thousands of workmen.

Among other items of interest is the driver. He is seen coming down the long slopes, standing on the chain which is fastened between the car and the single-tree with one hand on the hips of the mule and his whip in the other. His torch light is blown in a long thread over his head, driven by the strong draught from the large fan over the air shaft.

The guide is next interested in showing you the office. Here the pit-boss has his private desk, telephone, and in fact his private office where his duties are attended to unmolested.



All Off at Hiteman

Here's one end of the line for the Albia Interurban, the Hiteman terminal. The line, constructed in 1907, connected Albia and Hiteman and Hocking as well as the two depots in Albia.

Reminiscences of A. R. Barnes; Set Type for First Paper in 1854

(Editor's Note: Perhaps the individual whose interest in newspapers in Monroe county spanned the most years was Alpheus R. Barnes, who set much of the type for the first newspaper ever published in Monroe county. Over a period covering more than six decades he was associated with several newspapers in Albia.

For this edition the Union-Republican was given a copy of a talk made by Mr. Barnes in 1915 to a meeting of editors. Because it is so delightful and because it contains so much history we are reprinting it in its entirety, including the headings:)

The Reminiscences of An Old Newspaper Man

The First Paper Printed West of the Des Moines River

A. R. Barnes, Albia, Iowa
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Sinners:

At the meeting of the Southern Iowa editors at Knoxville last December, Editor Brandt of the City Republican told of his newspaper experience, and the comments I heard made thereon caused my thoughts to turn to my early days in newspaper work, with the following result:

Early in the spring of 1854 my father conceived the idea of locating in the "far west." He was foreman of the Brookville, Ind., American, owned by Coker F. Clarkson. Prior to occupying this position he published the Ripley County Whig at Versailles, Ind., and it is probably that thus Mr. Clarkson came to know of his competency as a printer and his ability as an editor, proofreader, etc. He ceased publishing the Whig, boxed up the type, and with the Washington hand-press, stored them away. It was while my father was foreman of the American, and at the close of a spring term of school, that Mr. Clarkson's sons, Richard P. and James S., and my brother Wesley and myself, entered the office and commenced to learn the "art preservative of arts."

Mr. Clarkson took much inter-

est in "the boys," and made a standing offer of fifty cents for every galley of type set that did not contain an error. It didn't cost him many dollars, but it created some rivalry among "the boys" and of course stimulated the kids in the right direction.

My father had no faculty of accumulating money, but the anticipation of his trip "out west" caused him to lay by enough money to pay steamboat fare from Cincinnati on the Ohio river, and thence over the Mississippi river to Keokuk. Arriving at the latter place, he started on foot to go to Chariton, where the government land office was located.

He arrived in Albia in the afternoon, and concluded to remain over night and attend prayer meeting at the Methodist church. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Church in Versailles and Brookville; was licensed as a local preacher, and being a constant and close reader of the Bible, he had always a reserved seat in the pulpit or amen corner. He was invited to use his "experience" and did so. At the close of the meeting he was extended a most cordial welcome, and was urged to remain in Albia.

He walked on out to Chariton and was impressed that it was a better business point, but it was in the days of the stage coach; and 30 miles further from the chief market places—Burlington, Ft. Madison and Keokuk. At Chariton he found the hotels and boarding houses filled to overflowing with people who were there to enter land; but a good Methodist brother took care of him during his brief sojourn there. Such was the hospitality that then prevailed in the west.

He returned to Brookville, as he came, walked to Keokuk, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati to Brookville on foot. I remember the glowing accounts he gave of the wonderful country; of its vastness, of its rich soil, of the extensive prairies; of the deer and

wild turkeys and pheasant and prairie chickens, quail, squirrels, rabbits &c.; so plentiful that a man could stand in the doorway of homes in the village and shoot prairie chickens, quail and rabbits. His description of the vast prairie fires he saw on his trip in Iowa was vivid and extremely interesting, and many people came to our humble home to listen and be entertained at the recital.

He acquired means to buy a horse, harness and single wagon; the vehicle large enough to hold bedding, wearing apparel, and cooking utensils, and with a cow and yearling heifer, which he owned, we started on the long and tedious journey. My brother and I took turn about in driving the cattle. There were many people "going west" and in crossing the state of Illinois we fell in with some most agreeable company. At Springfield, a merchant who owned a small farm at the edge of town, tried to persuade my father to go on to his farm. I have often wondered, if we had stopped there, whether we would have come to know the great Lincoln, and if our lives would have been in more pleasant places.

At Versailles my father had an ardent friend named Roberts, who was principal of the public schools, a Methodist class-leader, and he relinquished his position at the head of the school to become a book-keeper in a wholesale house at Quincy, Ill. They kept up a correspondence and when my father wrote him that he was going to southern Iowa, a reply came back urging him to cross the Mississippi river at that point and stop and enjoy a visit. The information was also vouchsafed that an Indian trail—The Beetrace Divide — running from St. Louis to Sioux City and through southern Iowa, between Albia and Chariton, would be a good route to traverse. We took this route, enjoyed the visit and rest, and the genuine hospitality of their old friend.

On July 2nd, about noon, we

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Albia, Iowa



Made in Albia

Here a farmer is demonstrating the use of a hay rake, made in Albia by the Western Manufacturing Co., which began making farm machinery here in 1895. The

plant later burned and was re-built in Ottumwa where it resumed operations for a time.

reached the little town of Moravia, ten miles south of Albia, and being still undetermined as to whether to locate in Albia or Chariton, we turned west and went as far as Dodge's Point, three-fourths of a mile west of the present town of Iconium. We were privileged to drive into an enclosure where there was a good well, with a grape-vine pulley and an old oaken bucket. It is now known as the Maiken farm, but he has long since passed to his Father, and I do not know who owns or occupies it. But I have not forgotten that the owner of the farm and a number of his neighbors came and talked with my father until nearly midnight, when I was very tired and sleepy and was not interested in the clatter.

On the morning of July 3rd the horse was attached to the wagon, the cow and heifer were coraled, and all were ready to start to the end of the journey. My father concluded he would settle the matter of destination by drawing cuts. He took his jack knife from his pocket, cut a hazel brush in four places; two a little longer than the others. He named the long ones Chariton and the short ones Albia.

My mother made the first draw

and got a short one; my brother made the next draw and got a long one; I made the next draw and got a short one, and then we turned our faces toward Albia. We drove across the prairie in the most direct way, and the road had been little used. We arrived at the crossing of Coal Creek, three miles south of Albia, at about the noon hour. Water was flowing in the small creek, and by scooping out a hole in the sand, we could dip enough water to get our coffee supply, and the brutes could quench their thirst.

When the dinner was over we started to the end of our journey—only three miles away. It was my turn to drive Bossy and her offspring, and notwithstanding the roads were extremely dusty and the weather excruciatingly hot, I started joyously on the final march. At about 4 o'clock we stopped on the vacant lot two blocks from the southeast corner of the square.

We stayed over night in the wagon and under it, and early on the morning of the 4th, we went to the northeast part of town, in quest of running water in the brook. The water was only running a small rivulet and we retraced our steps. A lumber wagon, with seats alongside the box

and loaded with young people, and with four horses attached were going to Eddyville to attend a 4th of July celebration.

The driver snapped his whip, the horses increased their speed, and the hat of one of the boys—J. Henry Orman—blew off, and the horses were making such headway that a considerable space was covered before they were stopped. I ran after the hat and gave it to him. Orman lost an arm at the battle of Shiloh; the G.A.R. Post in Albia was named in his honor. He was my most intimate chum before and after the war until his death.

Soon after we landed in Albia friends whom my father met on his former trip, encouraged him to send for his printing outfit stored in Versailles, and start a paper in Albia. I believe it was the first paper printed west of the Des Moines river. The outfit was hauled to the Ohio river—Lawrenceburg, Ind.,—and thence by boat to Keokuk. Teamsters volunteered to haul the plant to Albia.

The most available building in the town was the log court house, sixteen feet square, story and a half, that stood on the east side of the square on the alley. The cracks in the building were chink-

ed and daubed and made ready for the new enterprise. When the press and material arrived there were willing hands to help unload and put it in place.

The press was nailed to the puncheon floor to keep it solid and steady. The type were unwrapped and soon distributed in the cases, and on October 10, 1854, *The Independent Press* made its appearance. The paper contained four pages, six columns to the page, and all of the type were set by my father, my brother and myself.

We had no time to look after local items, but a few were handed in. We had no exchanges from which to gather copy, but my father was equal to the occasion. He secured copies of the *Christian Advocate*, the *Methodist organ*, and copied some articles from it, and then concluded to print a continued story. He secured a copy of *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, and he printed installments from week to week until all was printed.

A cherished memory is of a little boy, who, through summer's sunshine and winter's storm, walked from his home a mile from town, on each publication day, and knocking at the office door, asked: "Is my ma's paper done?" with the sad thought that ere he had reached manhood's estate, he contracted fever and died, before he had mounted the editorial tripod or aspired to a post office commission, or a seat on the legislature or in congress. When his ma's paper was not done, he was given exchanges or other reading matter to last him a week.

The salutatory proclaimed the rigid independence of the paper, save only on two points—it was utterly opposed to negro slavery and the liquor traffic—the twin relics of barbarism. This led to a great deal of criticism on the part of some of the leaders in the community and the withholding of patronage. It was regarded as an interference with men who owned such "property" and was an abridgment of men's rights to drink and eat whatever their appetites craved. There was another element of citizenship who approved the editor's view on these two questions, but if all the citizens of the town and county had supported the paper with money and influence to the

extent of their ability, the support would have been meager indeed.

My father stood his ground and was the station agent of the underground railway in Albia, though the main route for slaves hunting their way to freedom, was through the town of Melrose, fifteen miles west of Albia. The father of the noted Chariton lawyers—the Stuart brothers—was the agent of the underground railway at Melrose.

As stated my father had no faculty for accumulating money, but his nobility of character, generous impulses and consecrated Christian devotion to what he believed to be right, made him many warm friends among the moral and religious people of the county.

He could only buy small quantities of print paper and often the roads would be muddy for weeks at a time and he could not get a supply of print paper from the mill at Bentonsport, on the Des Moines river in Van Buren county. Each fall he would secure from some friend a horse and vehicle and go from village to village in quest of rags, and take them to the mill and exchange them for print paper.

The reasons above caused the paper to be irregular in its publication and there were no legal notices that required consecutive issues. But he was fortunate in another way. As a local preacher he acquired many friends, and he was called on to solemnize more than a hundred marriages and sometimes he was given a good fee.

He quit the paper after a two or three years struggle, turned it over to my brother, Wesley, and a printer named Topping from Michigan. They changed the name of the paper to *The Albia Republican*, ran it three or four months, when I took over my brother's interest in the plant. Topping went back to Michigan to secure money to pay for his half interest and never came back. I continued the paper until Dec. 31, 1859, when I traded it to Josiah T. Young for an 80-acre farm two miles east of Albia.

Mr. Young changed the name to *Monroe County Sentinel*, took a partner named Gray, and they made it a Democratic sheet. The war cloud came over the land.

Mr. Young found himself in the wrong crowd, and in the spring of 1863, he joined the 36th Iowa Infantry and went south to testify his devotion to his country.

He was made a prisoner of war at Mark's Mills, Ark.; was sent to Tyler, Texas, and suffered ten months in a prison pen, which sapped his vitality and left him almost a physical wreck. On his return from war the good and patriotic people of the county regarded his fidelity. They elected him county clerk, then sent him to the legislature, and he served three terms in the office of Secretary of State.

It can be truthfully said of him that he was strictly conscientious in all the walks of life, and in the memory of all his acquaintances, and especially those who came to know him best, he is credited with being one of the most honorable men who has resided in Albia.

A little boy, younger than myself, assisted me in getting out the *Albia Republican* in the years 1858-59. He was large enough to enlist in Co. D, 22nd Iowa, when that regiment was recruited, and in the assault on Vicksburg, Miss., on May 22, 1863, his left jaw was shot entirely away and he lives today a highly respected and honored citizen of Albia. In 1871 he won a gold printers stick as the fastest type-setter in the State. "Billy" Needham, of Sigourney, will recognize the man, C. T. McConnell.

An uncle at Eau Claire, Wis., who had but recently opened a law office in that town, wrote me to come up and visit him. I went to that place on the first boat that ascended the Mississippi river in 1860, and commenced to qualify myself as a disciple of Blackstone.

Two printers in charge of the mechanical department of the only paper printed in the village, went to a neighboring town to a dance, got beastly drunk, and did not return until after publication day. The publisher, learning that I was a printer, came to my uncle's office and asked to see me. He stated the situation and asked me to help him out. I set in type a brief apology for the late appearance of the paper, made up the forms, put them on the press, and with the publisher as "roller boy" we

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This Is Highway 34

As the Iowa State Highway Commission this year starts the construction of bridges and culverts for an entirely new Highway 34 between Ottumwa and Albia, old timers will recall when the present Highway

34 was built in the late twenties. Horse and mule power provided the energy for the grading and dragging of the new road bed.

got out the paper at the midnight hour.

When I came to the office next morning he asked me to take charge of the office at \$20 per week and I said goodbye to Blackstone forever. He discharged the other men with strictures that certainly should remain with them through life.

I visited my parents in Albia in the spring of 1861, and was in Albia when Sumpter was fired on. I returned to Eau Claire, and resumed the foremanship of the office, and quit the job to join the Company (C, 8th Wis.) that carried "Old Abe" the live eagle, to the war, served my first enlistment of three years, and came home with broken health, emaciated and given up to die, but my mission is not ended, and I hope to live till the greatest crime against humanity is wiped out.

At the close of the rebellion war, Val Mendel, who had served creditably in the sixth Iowa infantry, bought the Albia Union for a consideration of \$600. All the county offices were filled with soldiers who had returned from the war, and the Union received very generous support. In due time Mendel secured the appointment of postmaster at Albia, and was an applicant for a sec-

ond term. M. E. Cutts of Oskaloosa was in Congress. There was opposition to Mendel, Capt. J. P. Early, who had a creditable record in an Illinois regiment and was in the mercantile business in Albia, was an applicant for the place, and he had such backing that Cutts gave him the appointment.

L. C. Nelson, a good soldier and a tranchant writer, had been employed as editor of the Union, and under the direction of Mendel, he commenced an editorial bombardment against Cutts and the men who had opposed Mendel, and "party harmony" was lost in the battle that was carried on.

The matter of starting a new paper was considered, the money was partially guaranteed, and the project was about to be launched, when overtures were made to sell the Union. Negotiations progressed until nineteen men were found willing to pay, the lowest price attainable—\$7500.00.

Then Mr. Young was installed as editor. He had engaged in securing pensions, doing notary work, &c., and his physical condition precluded his hustling for work, if he had the faculty for doing such work. He was in charge of the paper for about three years, when Ex. Lieut. Gov.

and Ex. Congressman M. M. Walden of Centerville assumed the editorial management of the paper with Mr. Young still rendering some assistance.

In 1886 I was prevailed upon to assume the management with assurance of a good slice of prosperity when the crop was gathered and my experience "away back yonder," qualifies me and justifies me in saying that politicians of the old school were base ingrates and liars of the first water, but I had lots of fun. formed many happy and delightful acquaintances, built the paper up to a paying basis, stood for right as I saw it, always favored a square deal, conscious that I was never influenced by dollars over principle, and now I am ready to accept such conditions as Wilson's administration may give, and I will kick if I want to, And

"When the trumpet of the Lord shall sound, and Time shall be no more,

And the morning breaks, eternal, bright and fair,

When the saved of the earth shall gather over on the other shore,

And when the roll is called up yonder, I'll be there."

State Mine Inspectors' Reports Tell Of Monroe County Coal Mines in 1880

From the mine inspection reports of the State of Iowa one gathers a fair outline of the mining industry in Monroe county down through the years.

An early report speaks of the Cedar Coal Company and others close to Albia, none of them employing 15 men. At that time mines which did not have fifteen men employed were not subject to inspection.

The first reported, revealed by the biennial Mine Inspection Report, covers the period Aug. 18, 1880 to Jan. 1, 1881. It reveals that the Albia Coal Company operated a mine three miles west of Albia on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The company had an investment of \$45,000.

This mine operated on a double entry system of mining with a 40-horsepower engine for hoisting. The coal was screened to sort for various grades and the total ran to 400 tons a day. There were no maps made of this mine, according to the report.

The airways were 5 feet high and 6 feet wide with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet per minute. This mine was furnace ventilated, with 30 cu. ft. capacity. The air shaft was 7 x 5 ft., 138 feet high, and there were 80 working rooms. The 1600-pound capacity cars operated over a three-foot gauge track. The blacksmith shop was in the mine. The air from the stable and the blacksmith shop went directly to the furnace and was separated from the mine air.

A report on a number of other mines existing at that time is also given:

AVERY COAL COMPANY—Daniel Watson and David Hammond were the proprietors, with an investment of \$12,000. This mine was a shaft mine, 94 feet deep. It employed a 25-h.p. steam engine for hoisting and followed the system of mining called the room and pillar method. The coal was weighed on wagon scales. Eighteen men were employed and the mine had a capacity of 70 tons a day. One year was being allowed for the firm to install an escape shaft.

The coal was hoisted in 1000-pound capacity cars. The firm used a tram road formerly belonging to the Union Coal Co. Cars were of a 100-bushel capacity.

SMOKY HOLLOW MINE—Harry Fisher and William Jamison invested \$2,000 in a slope mine in what was known as Smoky Hollow. They were the proprietors and employed mules for the power to bring the coal to the surface. The coal was weighed on wagon scales, loaded in and hauled to Avery where it was loaded into railroad cars. The mine employed 12 men and had a capacity of 65 tons a day.

EUREKA MINE—The Aug. 18, 1880 inspection report showed this mine deficient in ventilation and the man-ways connecting the two shafts not in too good shape. The system used in mining the coal here is what was known in the industry as "long wall" working. A tram ran from the mine to the railroad employing a dreb and cable for power.

HAPPY HOLLOW MINE—The mine inspector reported this mine abandoned.

It would appear that the same individuals who operated the Happy Hollow mine operated a mine one mile from Frederic on the C. B. & Q. Railroad. Investment totaled \$48,000 and employed 27. The inspector noted in his report that the drum had no brakes and there were no covers on the cages and there were no gates at either landing. There were no maps. The escape shaft was through the **AKERS BROS.** mine, 100 yards distant. The latter mine was operating by the "long wall" method.

COALFIELD MINE—This mine on the Central Iowa Railroad was owned by the Consolidation Coal Co. It had a capacity of 100 tons a day.

HICKORY GROVE MINE—This mine was in Pleasant Township, about four miles from the Coalfield mine. The mine was a room and pillar affair and employed 26 men. This mine was fan ventilated, the first indication where a mine is so ventilated.

The mine report for this bien-

nium showed that 21 counties in Iowa were producing coal in mines coming under the mining law, but nine others produced coal also, though these mines were not covered by the law.

In the 30 counties there were 400 mines. Some in their off season employed only 3 or 4 men, and on season as many as 60 men.

Albia Plant Made Phones

Albia at one time had a plant which manufactured telephone equipment.

By the turn of the century the Albia exchange had made arrangements with many farm lines, operating as cooperatives and as independent company, to become subscribers to the Albia Telephone Company.

At that time the firm was managed by John Renz, a brother-in-law of Grant Heiserman. Seeing the need for additional sub-station equipment and an opportunity to provide industry in Albia, Heiserman and Renz set about to obtain a manufacturing plant for making telephones. They would standardize the equipment and by using uniform instruments, improve the service.

A company was formed with Sam Anderson, president; John P. Reese, vice-president; C. W. Guthrie, secretary; and J. S. Moon, treasurer. A one-story factory was built near the location of the Western Manufacturing Co.

The new firm was called the Acme Telephone and Manufacturing Company.

The plant enjoyed a good business at its location on 502 North A Street, but finally closed for lack of financial support.

RECORDER—

Robert E. Craig was elected recorder in the 1856 Albia election with 53 votes. N. E. Nevill received 41 and David Craig 22.

Coal Mines in the County Varied from Year to Year

The number of mines in operation in Monroe county varied greatly from year to year and over a period of years, according to the reports of the State Mine Inspectors.

A report covering the period from May 1, 1880 to Jan. 1, 1881, reads:

"Monroe county, like Appanoose, has several small mines which are located along the creeks back from the railroads. The largest mines are located in Albia, Avery and Fredric on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, and at Coalfield and Hickory Creek on the Central Railroad of Iowa. There are 30 mines in operation in the county, giving employment to 638 men. The deepest shaft in operation is at Albia and is 150 feet deep."

The inspectors asked that mines report all accidents, not merely fatal accidents. The inspectors were required to be on the road at all times and passes from the railroads help defray their expenses. No boy under 12 was permitted to work in the mines, but there was no enforcement penalty. A minimum age limit of 15 years was recommended.

In the 1887 report we find the following mines listed: Albia Coal Co., Ralph Wignall, Iowa and Wisconsin, James Sneddon, Pleasant Valley, Frederick Mine, Hickory Mine, Smoky Hollow Mine, Granger, F. Holstlows, J. H. Brewer, John Cash, Langdon and Griffith, Munley Mine, George Richard, Frank Jones, and the Chisholm mine.

Of these mines six were shaft mines, three slope mines, and eight drift mines.

A report in 1889, just two years later showed a number of new names in the list of mines: Charles Akers, Scott and Appleman, Moyle and Kridelbaught, Chisholm Coal Co., Monroe Prospecting Co., Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Co., Omaha Coal Co., Enterprise Coal Co., Pleasant Valley Coal Co., Soap Creek Coal Co., and Davidson and Stocker.

In about this period seven facilities for shipping were located on railroads, with two on the Iowa Central northeast of Albia, two east of Albia on the C. B.

and Q. Railroad (one at Chisholm and one at Avery) and three west of Albia on the C. B. & Q. railroad.

There were several small mines in the vicinity of Avery that hauled their coal to Avery in wagons and it was shipped from there.

Several small mines north and south of Albia were working the upper vein of coal, mostly for local sales.

A number of the mines employed upwards of 70 miners.

The Chisholm mine, located on the farm now owned by Eli DeTar, was a shaft mine 130 feet deep, located at Chisholm on the C. B. & Q. Railroad. This mine worked a double entry system and was ventilated by a fan.

75 Miles in Iowa in 1859 For Burlington Railroad

In 1859, the year in which the City of Albia was incorporated, the number of miles of railroad in Iowa totaled 417.

A report from the State Journal, Des Moines, Sept. 15, 1859, lists the mileage of each of the nine railroads:

Keokuk & Ft. Des Moines	40 mi.
Keokuk & Mt. Pleasant	30 mi.
Burlington & Missouri	75 mi.
Muscataine & Oskaloosa	40 mi.
Muscataine & Tipton	13 mi.
Mississippi & Missouri	56 mi.
Chicago, Iowa, &	

Nebraska	86 mi.
Dubuque & Pacific	42 mi.
Dubuque Western	35 mi.

This will give a good picture of what was happening in Iowa. The Burlington & Missouri was just beginning to spread westward into Iowa.

Prior to the coming of the railroads the mail was slow in coming. It came in a roundabout way, from the southeast and Keokuk or by way of the stage from Burlington to Eddyville thence down to Clarksville and later to Monroe Centre and thence to Albia—the latter being three successive names for the post office serving the community.

Wareham G. Clark saved his

Working the five-foot vein of coal were eighty-five miners.

The Iowa Wisconsin Coal Co. operated its mine two miles west of Albia on the main line of the C. B. & Q. railroad. The coal was 5 feet thick and the vein was worked by 125 miners.

A slope mine operated by the Smoky Hollow Coal Co., on the C. B. & Q. railroad near Avery employed 70 miners, with John Evans as the general manager.

The Omaha Coal Mining Co. employed 80 miners in its mine three miles west of Albia. This mine went into receivership and ceased operating about March 1, 1889.

Another mine west of Albia on the C. B. & Q. Railroad was the Enterprise Coal Co. mine about two and one-half miles west. Eight miners were employed.

The Soap Creek Coal Co. operated a new shaft mine which opened on the southwest branch of the C. M. & St. P. railroad.

inland neighbors many a long trek to the post office at Eddyville. When the post office had been established at Clarksville he was the first to be trusted by the mail from Eddyville to Clarksville. There seems to be no record of any account whereby he was asked to furnish bond or otherwise insure safe delivery of the mail.

It was some time in 1853 when the first mail arrived in Albia by stage. The government at that time specified that there should be a scheduled time and a specific conveyance for the mail. It was to be carried by a two-horse stage and the trip made twice weekly.

The Burlington and Missouri railroad, seeking to derive revenue from this source, began looking for a suitable route for their operation. The road sent a young and promising civil engineer to make this survey. He was Alfred Hebard.

Hebard is quoted in the Annals of Iowa as saying that the human eye is the best instrument for laying out a course for this purpose and he fully describes the hardships and inconveniences



Monroe County Court House

The present structure in the Court House square is the third court house in the 113-year-old history of the county. The first was a log structure, built for a total cost of \$75. The second structure was of brick and stood on the same location as

today's Court House. In November 1901, voters approved a new Court House to cost \$75,000 — an amount later increased to \$100,000. The cornerstone was laid on Aug. 29, 1902, and the present building dedicated Oct. 26, 1903.

endured by a man charged with his responsibility.

Sleeping in the open, wading swollen streams, eating off the wilds and enduring the sickness bound to accompany such an adventure—all were a part of this life.

This man laid out with his eye the route that the present Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad traverses across Monroe County and Iowa. It was the purpose to build a road with no grade to exceed a 40-foot rise to the mile.

Hebard began his work at Ottumwa and encountered his first

challenge to the topography of the land when he came upon Soap Creek with its gorges and ravines. He also spoke of the problems that this sort of topography presented, and compared it to the problems of building the pyramids of Egypt.

Hebard said that he abandoned this route hastily and feeling that there was a way to the north that might be more favorable to the building of the railroad. They found it by following the trail of the Mormons to Mt. Pisgah in Union County.

In speaking of the population the engineer records that only

one squatter was in Adams county and one in the commercial line in Union County.

The building of the north-south lines of railroads in the county did not present the problems for the engineers. First the terrain was easier. Secondly there were obvious footpaths. Third the stage line from Eddyville was a natural route to follow both for revenue and terrain.

The development of the coal industry coupled with the increasing population and more and more the railroads replaced the early stage lines.

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Chautauqua Auditorium Seated 2,000; Billy Sunday, Champ Clark Featured

Half a century ago Albia and Monroe county had its Chautauqua, a part of the country-wide group with its headquarters on Lake Chautauqua, Chautauqua, New York.

Throughout the country similar groups had their week of educational lectures, music, and entertainment during the summer and early fall months.

The Albia Chautauqua Association was organized in the "winter of 1904-5 for the purpose of giving the people of the county an annual opportunity of seeing and hearing the best lecturers, musicians, and entertainers in the country. In spite of three years' 'hard luck' it has kept moving and today it out of debt and in excellent working condition. There is no reason why it cannot be maintained for many years and be a permanent source of profit and pleasure to our people."

In these words the seventh assembly in 1911 was promoted. At that time the City of Albia had erected an auditorium at the City Park, with a seating capacity of 2,000.

Many families came and stayed for the entire week of lectures and entertainment.

"Tents may be rented at reasonable prices by all those desiring to camp on the grounds. We hope that many will avail themselves of this privilege. The City Park will be well lighted, supplied with plenty of good drinking water and patrolled both night and day, thus insuring safety and comfort. Those having tents can rent a lot for the season for \$1.00. All those desiring either tents or lots are requested to notify the chairman of the ground committee on or before July 20th. Location of tents can be reserved by depositing \$1.00 in advance, balance when possession is taken.

"Camp furniture may be rented at the following prices. Woven wire cots 75c for the season, parties furnishing their own bedding; camp chairs for use on the

ground, not in the Auditorium, 25c for the season.

Advance ticket prices included transferable season tickets for adults at \$2.00 and non-transferable adult tickets for \$1.50. Single admission tickets were 25c for adults and 15c for children.

The notation was also made that "teams will be admitted to the grounds without charge."

Of the program for the Seventh Annual Assembly, August 9-16, 1911, the sponsor had this to say:

"The program this year is an unusually good one. The lecturers engaged include Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Bill Sunday, Lafayette Young, a son of Monroe county, who is recognized as one of the really big men of the state, Dr. Medbury, pastor of the Central Church of Christ in Des Moines,

one of the most eloquent men in Iowa, Lincoln McConnell, a well-known lecturer that always instructs and entertains, L. B. Wickersham, Judge Alden, Mrs. Leonora Lake, several of whom have been with us before and 'made good.'

"Rev. P. Marion Simms, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Vinton, Iowa will have charge of the Bible hour and the platform besides giving us a sermon Sunday afternoon.

"Miss Lillian Newton will again have charge of the children's glee club and orchestra and there can be no doubt that a large number of children will avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

"In the amusement line we have Rosani, the celebrated juggler, Norton's Band, the Mlle. Safe Concert Company and the

Emigrant's Guide

"A Glimpse of Iowa in 1846 or the Emigrant's Guide, and State Directory with a Description of the New Purchase: embracing much practical advice and useful information to intending emigrants, also, The New State Constitution."

That's the full title of a book published in Burlington, Iowa, in 1846 by John B. Newhall.

The book was reprinted in 1957 by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

In his book Newhall has this to say of Monroe County: "Monroe county is situated west of and adjoining to Wapello, being in the second range of counties from the Missouri line. It is the same county that is frequently alluded to as Kishkekosh; the name having been changed during the recent session of the Legislature (1846). The land of Monroe is represented to be of an excellent quality, although portions of it will be found more broken than several of the neighboring counties. Monroe county will present admirable facilities for extensive stock farms. The writer, during the past summer, while journeying through Kishkekosh (Monroe) spent the night with an old friend,* whose extensive improvements, barns, enclosures, &c. would do honor to the best improved portions of Pennsylvania, or the celebrated Miami Valley, although but eighteen months had elapsed since the face of nature had been disturbed."

* John B. Gray—well known as one of the earliest merchants of Burlington.



Chautauqua Auditorium

Here's a view of the auditorium which was constructed by the City of Albia and was located in the Albia City Park. Designed to protect the huge Chautauqua crowds from inclement weather, the building had

a seating capacity of 2,000. During the Chautauqua season lots were rented at the city park and for those who didn't have their own tents, these were also for rent.

Eureka Glee Club, all first class."

Arrangements were also made that year for motion pictures by Mr. J. E. Benton, operator of the Scenic Theatre. The latter closed during Chautauqua week and the program noted that "Most of the citizens of Albia know the quality of pictures shown at the Scenic, that they are always of the highest class, and will appreciate the public spirit shown by Mr. Benton."

First Albia High Track Team 1907

The first track team in Albia High School was in 1907 and the team won its first trophy, the "Lambert Cup," in 1909. On that team were Joe Shoemaker, Will Richmond, Charles Foster, Reed Stewart, Morton Lea, Clarence Q. Nelson, LeRoy Clarkson, Elbert Elder, Earl Rouse and John Elder.

The first basketball team consisted of Rae Pinkerton, Mildred and Lilia Hinton, Marguerite Boals, Verena Drohen, Pauline Hamilton and Nellie Elder.

The first football team included Earl Moore, Joe Harlow, Walter M. Nelson, Gilbert Nelson, Morrison Watson and Ralston Cresswell.

The first gymnasium was in the northeast room of the basement of Lincoln school.

Dr. William Gutch First Practiced Here in 1847

Monroe County's first doctor was William Gutch who more than a century ago started practicing in Blakesburg following the awarding of his degree in 1847.

Earlier William Gutch had acted as a tutor in the Webb and Boggs homes, alternating between the two and staying perhaps a month at each. In between his stays he had traveled back to Cincinnati, Ohio to study medicine.

In 1898 his son, Thomas E. Gutch graduated from medical school in St. Louis and returned to Albia to practice with his father.

Over a period of years the Miller Hospital served the people of Monroe County. Dr. T. E. Gutch had bought a hospital in 1909 and finally in 1921 he purchased the Miller Hospital which was located in what was formerly the Titus Hotel.

This new purchase was also given the name Miners Hospital and it remained in the same location until World War II shortages forced its closing. It was reopened as a hospital in 1946 by Dr. R. A. Smith.

The Monroe County Hospital, which was authorized by a vote

in 1946, was finished and opened for patients in 1954. It had at the time 14 patient beds.

In October 1957 an addition to the hospital was opened, and this new addition — when all construction is completed — will provide a total bed capacity of 41.

A Monroe County Hospital Auxiliary, organized in 1955, in its first year of organization became the largest in the state with over 900 members.

ROUGH COUNTY—

James Madison Willis, who traveled through Monroe county in 1853, described Albia in this way: "Albia is distinguished only as being the county seat of Monroe county, possessing a good court house and being nicely located, it bids fair for the future. Monroe is a rough county."

WOODMEN—

The Woodmen of the World was formed in Albia Aug. 4, 1896, with 50 charter members.

P.E.O.—

The P. E. O. was first instituted here Aug. 31, 1884, with 10 charter members.



Bird's Eye View of Albia

Here's a bird's eye view of Albia about 1875, as reproduced from an atlas published by the Andreas Atlas Co. The legend shows the brick Court House in the upper center of the picture. The Cramer House is located on the site of the present Clark Hotel, and across the street is the Methodist Church. At the far left is the trotting park and fair grounds. Also to the left in approximately the same location as today's Wabash and M. & St. L. depots is the Iowa Central Railroad Depot. On the north side of the tracks on right is the depot and freight house for the B. & M. Railroad and the A. K. &

D. Railroad. (The latter's tracks are shown in the upper right of the picture as they swing north following the present Wabash—C. B. and Q. tracks north.)

The legend also locates "Dr. Lambert's residence," in the same location on North Main Street as the home of Mrs. Carrie Lambert today. D. Cousins Drug Store is shown on the map as the same location as today's Love Rexall Drug. The Monroe County Bank occupied the building now occupied by The Hollingshead Co. The Albia Union is on the east side of the square.

Early Ordinances Differed on Methods Of Laying Lumber for Albia Sidewalks

Students of early day history of Albia itself have been unable to find copies of ordinances which governed the city during the first two decades of its incorporation.

The theory has been advanced that all former municipal legislation was destroyed when revised ordinances were adopted by the City of Albia in 1876. These were published in a book in 1877 by "Val Mendel, Steam Book and Job Printer."

James Coen, who was City Solicitor at that time and who had charge of the revision prefaced the new ordinances of 1876 with this explanation:

"The City Council have thought it best to preface this book with a brief statement of the manner in which its contents have been enacted; and some of the reasons for its publication, which will be found in the following, as fully as space will permit:

"In the Spring of 1876, while prosecuting some offenses, I discovered that the penal ordinances, of the town of Albia, had not been properly published, and reported the matter to the City Council. Upon further examination, I found many of them to conflict with each other. For example, there were four on the subject of sidewalks; two required the lumber to be laid lengthwise, not nearer than three feet from the lots; two of them, crosswise, not farther than one foot from the lots; and five, on beer and wine; three of them licensing, and two prohibiting—all unrepealed; also, in the relation to the manner of conducting elections, the duties of city officers, street labor, poll tax, and many other things the Laws of the State do not apply to cities, and in all such cases no ordinances had ever been passed, and the machinery could not run without them. Either the old ordinances must be published, or new ones passed in their stead. The expense in either case was nearly the same. The Council chose the latter and repealed the ordinances.

"Every ordinance now in force,

except Nos. 1, 17, and 26, have been passed since March 15, 1875.

"I procured the revised ordinances of Des Moines, Muscatine, Davenport, Oskaloosa, Chariton, Ottumwa, Mt. Pleasant, Keokuk and Burlington and the latest works on the laws of corporations, and was directed by the Council, from time to time, to draw such ordinances as were thought necessary for the government of the City.

"The Council and myself recognized the experience of the older cities worthy of our consideration, and from their ordinances, with such alterations and additions as were thought best, most of these ordinances have been drawn. Several, however, are entirely new, and not in use in other cities. No particular city has been taken as a model, but all that was thought best, has been taken from each.

"Generally, they have been drawn first by myself, in which I consulted all the books in my possession, on each subject, and drew each ordinance as full and perfect as I was able, so as to cover all the ground authorized by law. The first draft was then carefully revised, two or three times, by adding, abbreviating, and changing as I thought best, until satisfactory. They were then reported to the Council, and in their hands, passed through examination and criticism, and sometimes, material changes, most of which, I am convinced, were improvements on the original draft.

"No ordinance was passed by a close vote, nor without reading from three to half a dozen times. Some were considered for several meetings, until they assumed a form approved by all; and then, and not until then, was a final vote taken, so that they were passed almost unanimously.

"Care has been taken to place the whole of any one subject in the same ordinance, as nearly as possible, as duties of officers, nuisances, licenses, general offenses, etc. All offenses of general nature are embraced in No. 19."

Streets

Albia's streets in days gone past were designated by names rather than the numbered streets and avenues as of the present day.

Streets running east and west were designated Madison, Jefferson, Benton, Washington, Taylor, and Franklin.

Only Benton and Washington retain the same names today.

North and south streets were named Harrison, Clinton, Main, Jackson, and Chestnut.

Clinton and Main retain their names to the present.

These names were given early in the city's history as they are listed on plats dating back to the Civil War and were retained until well beyond the turn of the century.

Sought \$50,000 For Rail Pledge

When Charles E. Perkins and J. F. Joy visited Albia in June, 1865, to secure a pledge of \$50,000 to assure construction of the Missouri Railroad (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) to Albia, they were served oysters at a dinner.

The two easterners refused to eat oysters because of the time of the year and distance from the seaboard.

Perkins reported, however, that the Albians ate them "as if they would never get another chance."

EAST WARD—

In the 1856 election for councilmen from the East Ward J. H. Halbrook and Samuel Buchanan were winners with 64 and 60 votes. Thomas Myers received 53 and John Philips 52 votes.

A.O.U.W.—

The Ancient Order of United Workers, an insurance and fraternal organization formed in Albia in 1884, was a pioneer organization of its type.

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Complete Laundry
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County Residents Bought Stock in Early Railroads

A little over a half a century ago there were six rail lines and various branches operating in the county. There was the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.; the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Ry.; the Iowa Central; the Centerville, Moravia and Albia Ry.; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Ry.; and the Wabash, at that time a defunct road.

The C.B.&Q. or the "Q" has always been the most prominent. The Burlington Route began to build across the county around the late months of 1865 and the early months of 1866. It began as the 'Burlington and Missouri' and had crossed Iowa from Burlington to Ottumwa sometime prior to 1865. It proposed to extend on to Albia and Chariton, this was done during the year 1866. So the old 'B. & M.' on its way to the mighty Mo.

The company sought funds and threatened the residents of Monroe and Lucas counties with diversion of the line by another route if they would not raise \$100,000 to secure the road. Monroe county people granted the right of way, and provided depot grounds, and took about \$14,000 of company stock. This later bought up by officials of the company for 15 to 20 cents on the dollar.

At about this same time that the road was secured to Monroe county they began to look for a north and south outlet and the Iowa Central was conceived to connect with the Northern Missouri roads, which were more or less paper plans to induce the local investor.

About \$100,000 was subscribed to bring the line down from the Mahaska county line to Albia, the southern terminus. This line was completed into Albia in 1871. The dormant plans of Northern Missouri Railroad were revived and it was thought that there could be revived the idea of a north and south line to extend into the Gulf states.

The road in which General Drake was interested belonged to the Wabash System and it was proposed to build north from Centerville to Albia and connect

with the Iowa Central. This would connect the Iowa Central with the M. I. & N. The promoters asserted that they could build on to Des Moines in a year or so, from the date of its completion to Albia, if Monroe county would vote a tax for its construction. The tax would amount to the sum of \$20,000 and an additional \$6,000 was subscribed with which to buy right of way. The tax was voted, and levied in Monroe and Troy townships and the road was built.

Not to be outdone by the scheme of the Wabash, the C. B. & Q. R. R. constructed a spur from Albia to Moravia, intending to push further south. But when the Wabash completed the Centerville, Moravia and Albia Ry. the "Q" terminated at Moravia and abandoned its scheme. This was to have been the "Q" plan to continue the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines line to connect up with the lines in the northern part of Missouri.

The C. M. & A. was begun in March 1880. This proved a bitter experience in railroad building.

The M. I. & N. began running trains into Albia in August, 1880

but for quite sometime it did not show enough vitality to much more than hold on to life. For several years it had been operated between Albia and Centerville and had abandoned its track between Albia and Harvey where it junctioned with the Wabash. These north and south lines thru Monroe county had very hectic life. The abandoned Wabash track between Albia and Harvey, was operated as the Wabash, Des Moines and St. Louis Ry. and ran for 11 miles thru Monroe county.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul (Kansas City Division) traverses the southern part of the county for a distance of about 10 miles and as near as 9 miles to Albia, with transfer facilities at Moravia

FEDERAL AGENT—

Herman Holli, 31, a federal agent who was killed in November 1934 in a gun battle with Baby Face Nelson, was well known in Monroe county. He was a grandson of Mrs. Julia McCarty, a pioneer resident of Cedar township.

FIRST MELROSE BANK—

Thomas Brandon, who settled in Franklin township in 1845, founded the first bank in Melrose. At one time Brandon owned nearly 1,400 acres of land.



St. Mary's School

St. Mary's School on Benton Ave. E., was opened in the fall of 1954 with an enrollment of 94 in the first seven grades. The following year the eighth grade was added. Beginning this fall it will be the only parochial school remaining in Monroe county.

Bogg's Daughter Was First Born in This New County

The Albia NEWSpapers were given credit for bringing to light a correction in earlier historical records of Monroe County.

Prior histories of Albia and Monroe County have been unanimous in their statements that John S. Gray, born Sept. 20, 1843, was the first white child to be born in Monroe County.

But in The Monroe County News of April 7, 1941, the following appeared:

"Hickenlooper's History of Monroe County, Andreas Atlas of Iowa and the files of the Iowa Writers Program stated that John S. Gray, born Sept. 20, 1843, was the first white child to be born in the county. But Charles C. Miller, a resident of near Avery, informed The Monroe County News that his aunt, Joanna Boggs, was born three days before John S. Gray, on Sept. 17, 1843. Miller found the record in a Bible that had

been in the family for a hundred years.

"The names of the parents, Josiah C. and Louisa Boggs and that of little girl, Joanna, had been written down but the place of birth was not indicated. Miller said, however, that while his mother, Elvira Boggs had been born in Van Buren County Aug. 27, 1841, the family later moved to Monroe County and there the next daughter was born.

"Miller's cousin, Seth Carhartt, who lived northeast of Albia, also remembered hearing Josiah Boggs tell of moving to the vicinity in a covered wagon during 1843. Carhartt owned two obitu-

aries, one of Joanna Boggs, deceased May 16, 1904, that stated her father had come to Monroe County May 10, 1843. The second, referring to Charles Anderson Boggs, deceased, May 24, 1926, mentioned that one of his sisters was the first white child born in Monroe County. Thus information available shows that Joanna Boggs was the first white child born in Monroe County."

The family Bible from which the dates referred to above are taken is now in the possession of Orlo Miller, Rte. 3, Albia, a great nephew of Joanna Boggs. The Bible records the birth of all of the members of the family of Joasia T. Boggs (Born Dec. 23, 1805) and Louisa Lemaster Boggs (Born Dec. 5, 1810). The couple was married Oct. 1, 1829 and came to Iowa in March of 1839.

Automobile Guide Lists 1913 Roads

Heubinger's Pocket Automobile Guide for Iowa, "covering every road in the state" and published in 1913 gives a record of Monroe county roads nearly half a century ago.

It listed the approved hotels, etc. Listed in Albia are the New Monroe Hotel, the Reo Garage Co. and the Oxford Cafe.

In this early day automotive guide the Blue Grass Road entered the county at the west in Jackson township, went through Melrose north to the present Highway 34 and followed that general route to Albia, then cut south to Blakesburg.

Present Highway 34 west of the Melrose corner was known as Russell Boulevard. The route of present Highway 137 was known as Chariton Road.

The present Highway 34 east of Albia was designated as Air Lane Road. Highway 60 south was known as Moravia Road.

CONSOLIDATIONS—

In 1920, Monroe county was one of only five counties in Iowa with no consolidated schools.



Here's the Proof

Orlo Miller, Rte. 3, Albia, is viewing a page from an old family Bible, a family record giving the information about the first white child born in Monroe county, Joanna Boggs. A great aunt of Miller, Joanna Boggs was born Sept. 17, 1843. Previous histories of Monroe county had all stated that John S. Gray, born Sept. 20, 1843, was the first white child born in Monroe county.

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Kendall Was Congressman, Governor from 1921-1925

Nathan E. Kendall, born March 17, 1868, on a farm near Greenville, Lucas County, moved to Albia as a young man and, having learned shorthand, entered into an association with T. B. Perry, veteran lawyer and former Monroe County prosecuting attorney. Kendall did Perry's shorthand work for him in exchange for the use of the lawyer's office and equipment.

Kendall, a Republican, was admitted to the bar in May 1889, and soon after this early start he served as city attorney, county attorney, and member of the State legislature. He had become known as a polished speaker and was always in demand at various gatherings.

Elected to Congress in 1909, Kendall served until 1913, withdrawing from renomination at that time on account of ill health.

He was able, however, to accept the governorship of Iowa several years later, and acted as chief executive of the State from 1921 to 1925.

Governor and Mrs. Kendall won the deep gratitude of the people of Albia by presenting their home to the city for the use of The Albia Woman's Club, and as a community center. In 1930 Kendall donated a \$10,000 addition to the Albia Public Library; after his death in 1936 another gift of 6,500 books enlarged the 10,000 volume collection.

As a memorial to the Governor, a canary marble seat and a flagstone walk were placed on the lawn of his former Albia home, now known as Kendall Place. In accordance with his request, his ashes now rest in an urn under the flagstone walk, about three feet in front of the marble seat.

Mr. Kendall married Belle

Wooden, of Centerville, who was an only child. She died quite suddenly while on a world-cruise with her husband, at an Italian seaport. Her remains were returned to Iowa and interred at Centerville, Iowa.

Another First

The Rev. Allen M. Simpson, first Iowa negro to be ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated his first Solemn High Mass at Ottumwa Feb. 8, 1948. He was ordained at Youngstown, Ohio on Feb. 2, 1948 and was the 28th negro in the United States to enter the priesthood.

Father Simpson is a former resident of Lovilia and attended the Lovilia schools before entering the seminary.

He was born at Bear Creek, west of Ottumwa, the son of William B. and Elsie Simpson. He had eight brothers and sisters.



Kendall Place

Now the home of the Albia Woman's Club and a gathering place for the entire community, Kendall Place was the residence of Governor and Mrs. Nathan E. Kendall. This fine home, located next to the Albia Public Library, was given by the Kendalls late in 1923. The Albia Woman's Club did a partial remodeling, removing partitions on the first floor to make a larger meeting place.

TAXES—

Taxes on property in Monroe county in 1857 were: state revenue, two mills; poll tax, 50 cents; property road tax, one mill; road poll tax, two dollars; school tax, one-half mill; ordinary county revenue, five mills; special tax for bridges, three-fourths mill.

GRAVE YARD—

On April 13, 1857, Monroe County Court ordered payment of \$100 for purpose of enclosing the Albia Grave Yard, providing the remainder of the sum necessary would be raised by private subscriptions.

HARNES SHOP—

William K. Hardenbrook opened a harness shop on the southeast corner of the square in Albia in 1874. He served on the city council, as fire chief, and in 1897 was elected mayor.

ONLY MILK WAGON—

Allen A. Mason, who settled in Albia in 1853, was elected judge of Monroe county in 1861. From 1876 until 1887 he was in the dairy business and had the only milk wagon in the city during that time.

Four Votes Decided Site Of Future Town of Albia

The history of a community can be traced through the official documents and through its courts.

This the City of Albia itself did in 1905 when it revised the City Ordinances and included in that revision a brief history of Albia. This history records the actual minutes which located the site, changed the name to Princeton, incorporated the town, and advanced the town to a city of the Second Class.

The following are excerpted from that history:

By an act of territorial legislature, James A. Galliher, of Jefferson, E. S. Rand of Van Buren, and Osrael Kister, of Davis counties, were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat of Kishkeekosh county. They met at the house of Wareham G. Clark at Clark's Point, August 5, 1845, and located it at Princeton, which is the present site of Albia.

The first survey of the town was made by John N. Massey, and comprised eleven blocks, which survey was approved October 5, 1845. After the location of the county seat, a contest was had by W. G. Clark and others in favor of Clark's Point. An election was ordered by the legislature, and was held the first Monday in April, 1846. It resulted in favor of Princeton by a majority of four votes. On the 19th day of January, 1846, by an act of the territorial legislature, the name of the county was changed from Kiskeekosh to Monroe.

In Court Record 1, page 151, we find the following entry. "Copy of the United States District Court Entries for the March term of said court for the year 1846, ordered to be transcribed by the Judge of the 9th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, viz.

U. S. District Court Minutes

At the District Court held by the Hon. Charles Mason at Clarksville in and for the county of Monroe (then in the Territory of Iowa) 2nd day, March 24, 1846.

In accordance with an act authorizing an election of the Seat of Justice, for Monroe county, the judges of the several elective precincts met at Clarksville in said county on the ninth day of

April, 1846, and in the presence of the Clerk of the District, examined the returns of said election, when it was declared that

the town of Princeton, having received a majority of legal votes, it should therefore be the seat of Justice for Monroe County."

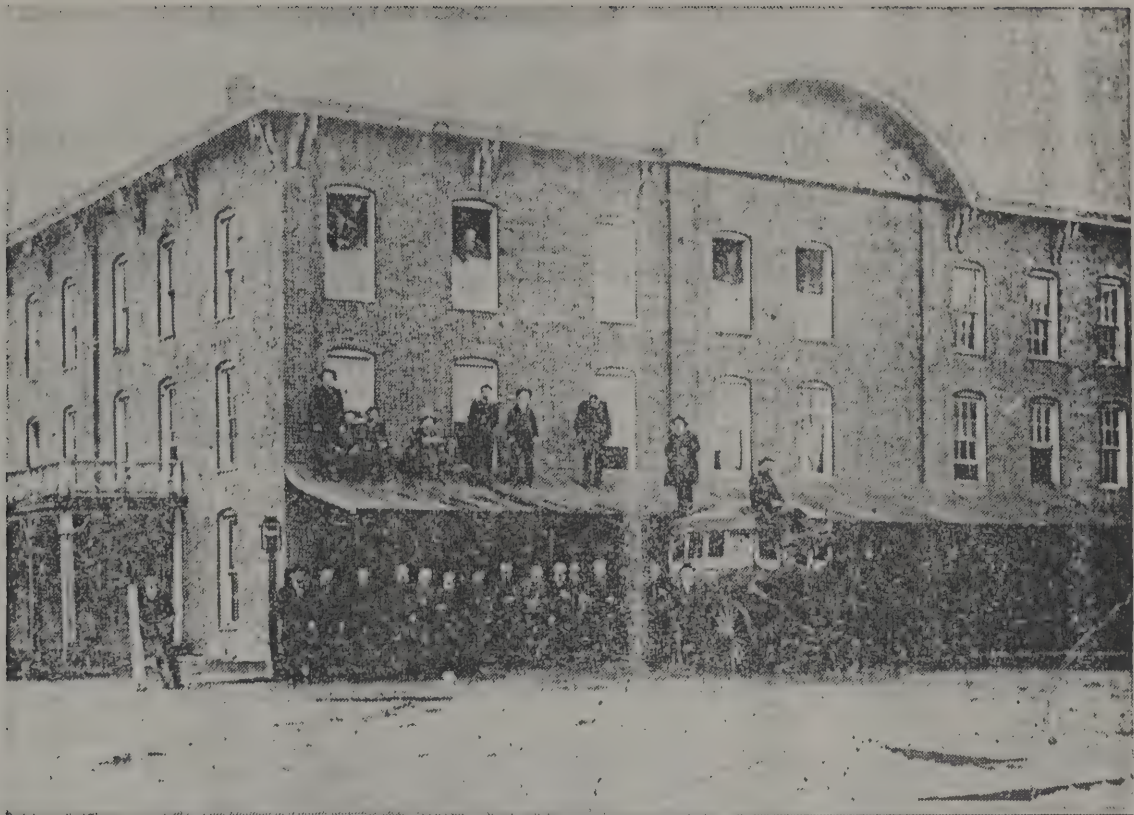
CHARLES MASON, Judge,
On Court Record 1, page 7,
we find the following entry.

May 1, 1848
Ordered by the Court that the



First Settler

John Blake Gray, the first permanent settler in Monroe county, came here May 1, 1843—the first day on which the land was opened for settlement. Born in Vermont April 9, 1809, Gray had moved west to Burlington. He's credited with naming that city in March 1834. He had moved into the Black Hawk Purchase in January of that year. A son, John Stephens Gray, was for many years thought to have been the first white child born in Monroe county, though this honor goes to another by three days, according to present day historians. Gray had married Eliza Stephens March 3, 1835 and John Stevens Gray was born Sept. 20, 1843, four and one-half months after the couple moved to Monroe county. This picture of John B. Gray, taken on his 60th birthday, is owned by great-granddaughter, Mrs. J. P. Claver, 203 North Ninth St.



This Was the Cramer House

George P. Cramer built this hotel in Albia in 1867 and operated it for many years in the same location on North Clinton Street. Cramer had lived in Des Moines, Albia, Fairfield, and Washington

before returning here to build and operate the hotel. During the Civil War he was engaged in purchasing horses for the government and for three years was in the circus business.

name of Princeton, the county seat of Monroe County be changed (as prayed for by petition presented at the May Term, 1848) to Albia, and that from and after the present time said town be known and designated as Albia.

CYRUS OLNEY, Judge.

In Deed Record A, page 430, of recorder's office, is found the original incorporation and plat of Albia.

The order of the Court is found in Record A, page 433, and is as follows:

State of Iowa,
Monroe County, ss

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1859, a petition was heard by the county court of said county and state, for the incorporation of "The Town of Albia", and it appearing to the court that all the necessary and preliminary steps have been taken for the incorporation of the

said Town of Albia, and that a majority of the legal voters are in favor of said incorporation, it is therefore ordered by the court that the said town be organized and that the recorder of said county record the same as soon as practicable in the proper book of record, and file and preserve in his office the original papers for incorporation.

JAMES HILTON,
County Judge.

Albia became a city of the second class Feb. 15, 1876, the certificate therefor being as follows:

"Statement, Proclaiming Albia, Iowa, a City of Second Class."

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1876

Statement: The Governor, the Auditor and Secretary of State, having this day upon examination of the returns, filed in the office of the Secretary of State,

of the Census of the Town of Albia, in the County of Monroe, taken by an order of the Town Council of Albia, as provided by Chapter 52 of the public laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, ascertained that said Town has a population exceeding two thousand and is therefore entitled to become a City of the Second Class.

Now, Therefore, the Governor of the State of Iowa, has caused the statement thereof to be prepared, and made public.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand the day first above written.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

This accounts for the change of name as it legally applies but in no manner explains who gave it, nor does it explain a meaning of why it was so named.



Junior High School

Albia Junior High School students in the fall of 1959 will be able to use this new building, approved by the voters and constructed with a \$287,000 bond issue. It adjoins the Albia High School Field House on the north. High School shops students

used the shop space during the second semester of the 1958-59 term. The former shops building has been remodeled for use as a school cafeteria and the hot lunch program will get under way at the start of the 1959-60 term.

Kish-ke-kosh County Had Its First School in 1844

The public school system in Iowa received its being when the legislature on Jan. 1, 1839, passed an act providing for the establishment of common schools.

A year later another act established the system, providing for a district as the unit for school boundaries. In January 1841 the legislature created the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Generally speaking there were nine school districts set up in each of the 12 townships in Monroe county.

In 1844, the first school house in Kish-ke-kosh county was built on the farm of the first settler John B. Gray. It was known as Pleasant school and the first teacher was Loriania Adams of Blakesburg, who taught possibly the fall term. Dudley C. Barber taught the winter term in 1844.

Before any schools had been built in the town of Princeton or Albia Theodore B. Perry Sr. taught school in the small Methodist Episcopal Church building on North Clinton.

T. B. Perry, who was also a

member of the legislature, was a member of the first State Board of Education. He maintained the attitude that the people should have the large powers in regulating school affairs, not only in district and local matters but also in the selection of state office holders.

In 1863 the population of Albia had grown to such proportions that the Christian and Baptist churches were rented for school purposes. In 1864 the school board levied a 5-mill tax and purchased the dwelling and land of W. C. Hatton on South Clinton Street (present site of Dr. Smith building) and here the first school house was built.

In 1868 a three story brick building was erected on the site now occupied by the Lincoln School. This building cost \$28,000. It was destroyed by fire and the next year the present building was erected.

Grant School was erected in 1894 in the South Park addition to Albia. It cost \$10,000 and was designed to accommodate the lower grades. Six rooms on the north

portion were the original building, but other rooms were added later.

Later the Washington and Jefferson schools were built and in 1912 the present Albia High School was constructed.

Nearly 50 years ago, in 1911, Albia had 230 high school students, 1,000 pupils attending the grades.

"Higher education" in Albia flourished at least for a time with the establishment in 1908 of the Albia Business College.

For a period, too, the Albia School District operated the Albia Junior College on a two year basis.

MINED AT 8—

James A. Seddon, who engaged in mining in Monroe county off and on between 1877 and 1886, began working in the mines in Lancashire, England at the age of 8 years.

CHURCH IN COURT—

Services of the United Presbyterian congregation were held in the Monroe County Court House beginning in 1860.

CHARTER—

The town of Albia received a special municipal charter from the Iowa Legislature in 1857.



Many Fine Residences

Albia has had a number of fine residences built in the post war years as building materials became available again. Located in all sections of the city,

they have added much to the beauty of the community. These residences are located on Benton Ave. E. near the Albia City Limits.

Monroe County Has Had 60 Post Offices; Three Today

Monroe county has had 60 Post Offices since the first one was established Jan. 14, 1846 at Clarksville, about three miles north of the present City of Albia.

Today, of the 60 which have served various communities in Monroe county over the 113 year period, only three remain.

Albia, Melrose, and Lovilia still have Post Offices. Avery, which up to 1957 was a Post Office, has been operated as Avery Rural Station since that time, a branch of the Albia Post Office.

Clarence Q. Nelson of Des Moines, a former Albia resident, has been engaged for several years in research on a postal history of Monroe county. At the present he is completing work on a postal map which locates each of the 60 Post Offices and which will tell the changes in the rural routes serving patrons.

Nelson, in writing of the Post Offices, noted that 18 men have served as Postmaster in Albia since the organization of the Post Office here.

These men were Dudley C. Barber, John Marck, John Phillips, W. E. Collins, James H. Morris, Dr. Thomas Craig, Val Men-

del, J. P. Early, A. J. Weber, A. R. Barnes, W. S. Fall, D. M. Anderson, George L. Robb, J. M. Gass, William G. Wood, Ruth F. Hollingshead, Guy S. Moser (acting), and Judson M. Hersman.

The following Post Offices have served Monroe county communities in the past 113 years:

Clarksville
Albia
Albany
Bridgeport
Georgetown
Bucknell
Cuba
Fraker
Hickory
Fredric
Hynes
Lovilia
East Melrose
Rexfield
Miami
Thompsonville
Tyrone
Wanlock
Urbana City
Maple
Pleasant Corners
Monroe Centre
Osprey
Mantua
Hummaconna

Ward
White City
Princeton
Warner
Selection
Hilton
Coffman
Avery
Bremer
Haydock
Chisholm
Foster
Gray's Creek
Henn
Lindville
Hocking
Hiteman
Hickory Grove
Lockman
Buxton
Cedar Mines
Melrose
Smithfield
Whiteburg
Brompton
Coalfield
Bluff Creek
Bucknell
Coalton
Consol
Enon
LaGrange
Halfway Prairie
Eldorado
Weller

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—

Troy Lodge No. 31, Knights of Pythias, was organized July 15, 1875, with 24 charter members.

Early American Was First Farmer in Monroe County

The story of agriculture is as old as 'the hills' themselves. Long before the advent of the white man in Monroe county the natives were carrying on agricultural pursuits and raising some of the garden crops that we think were a part of the white man's introduction.

Unknown by many these natives were cultivating plots, raising vegetables and had some knowledge of certain processing for future use. Squash, onions, maize, artichokes, were on the menu of the aborigines along with the meats of the wild game which they hunted and the fish which they caught. They knew how to grind grain into a coarse meal or flour, how to season it with fats, sweeten it with sugar sap or honey from the cache of the bees.

When John B. Gray, Wareham G. Clark, John Clark and many others came in to this section of the country the white man was using the same methods, practically, as was employed in Biblical time. He was using the ox as a beast of burden, hoeing his corn by hand, drawing his water from the stream or from a spring, flailing his grain. Little did he think about bettering his production, increasing his yield or finding a better way to get his goods to market. He was too busy protecting his family from the wintry blasts and for the most part just raising what he needed for the home and those he loved.

Everyone was doing the same and only during the winter did he improve his time by hunting and preparing his pelts to market for the supplies which it was not his lot to raise or have when needed. The trip to the mill was a long, laborious trek, and often disaster and tragedy struck while on such a mission. As time passed the flax, or wool, became an added chore; then the weaving had to be done; logs, fence rails, wood for the winter, myriads of other things had to be done in the farmer's work-a-day life. This was agriculture in the early 1800's.

After nearly a half-century, forty-two years, the Monroe Coun-

ty Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated, filing Articles June 4, 1885 "to encourage agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, mechanics and other industries . . . Holding a Fair once each year."

In the year 1875 at Albia, January 2, at 4 p.m., a corporation began as the Patrons Joint Stock Company. Article 2 says: "The general and principal business shall be the buying and selling of groceries, dry goods, general merchandise, hardware, and farm implements, and all kinds of farm produce.

Article 3: "The place of business shall be at Albia, Iowa. No person shall become a member unless he shall subscribe one or more shares of capital stock thereof nor unless he is a member of some Grange of this State in good standing. Stock holders may be residents of Monroe and adjoining counties.

Article four shows the company to be capitalized for \$10,000.

In the early days of the 80's the creamery and cheese industry prevailed. Just how many of these operated and for how long is not known, but nearly every locality was fairly close to market, and the liquid milk supply was either made into cheese or butter and the hogs and swine fared as well as they have at any time since.

The Albia Creamery filed Articles of Incorporation Oct. 19, 1880 at 9 a.m. They began business the following day, and did a flourishing business for many years following. This type of industry in Monroe county was a source of revenue to both the stockholder and the patron.

Not all these cheese factories were owned by local citizens, as will be seen by the records of incorporations.

The Union Cheese Company near the south boundary of the county was owned and operated by both Monroe county and Appanoose county men. It began business Feb. 13, 1891. The factory, we are told, was located in Monroe county but received its raw product from both counties.

Another was the Pleasant township Cheese Association, which began business Aug. 29, 1890.

Another of these was the Hilton Cheese Factory, which filed its Article of Incorporation Jan. 15, 1884. This factory was engaged in butter making and cheese making for ten years. The Pleasant Township Cheese Association filed Articles of Incorporation on Nov. 26, 1884, but began operations Aug. 1, 1884, terminating Aug. 1, 1889. Another incorporation of this character was the Albia Cheese Company which filed its Articles of Incorporation Feb. 7, 1885. Their purpose was to enter the cheese and butter making field five years previous.

Another phase of rural life in Monroe county is the incorporation of the Monroe Fine Stock Company, which filed Aug. 31, 1881 and set forth in Article II, "The business of this corporation shall consist in the breeding and improvement of the livestock of Monroe county."

Earlier than this the "Association of the Patrons of Husbandry" filed Articles of Incorporation on Aug. 3, 1874, and had organized April 1, 1874. Article 2 reads, "the general nature of this business of this company is to ship the produce of the farmers and order all supplies of merchandise, implement and wares."

RETAILER—

Among the principal retail stores in Albia half a century ago was "Strasburger and Verveer Dry Goods and Millinery, Carpets and Ladies Ready to Wear Garments, also a Dressmaking Department. The store employed regularly 40 people with 35 to 40 extras during holidays and rush season."

CIGAR FACTORY—

Porter Bros., an Albia firm of 50 years ago, conducted a cigar factory, stationery, confectionery and news store, employing from 10 to 15 men as occasionally required, in the manufacture of their special brands, "Havana Blossoms", "All Stock, No Style", "Everybody's" and "Commercial Club."

ELECTED MAYOR—

In the city election Nov. 7, 1856, Joseph Teas defeated James Tate, 81-33.

Serving This Community With General Hardware
and Household Needs Since 1919

DARBY HARDWARE

"EVERYTHING IN GOOD HARDWARE"

PHONE 160

ALBIA, IOWA

Della Vedova Bros. Const. Co.

General Contractors

ALBIA, IOWA



Home of Coronado Appliances

and Haddon-Hall Furniture

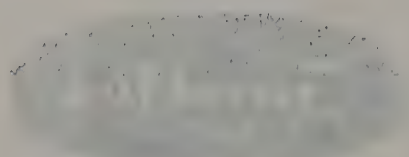
SERVING THE ALBIA COMMUNITY SINCE 1930.

DALEY HARDWARE

Dale Yedova Bros Const Co

General Contractors

1911-1912



1911-1912

Albia's Variety Store

HOME OWNED

Your Friendly Family Store

Complete TOYLAND Year Around

HAROLD AND REBA ZENOR

DICK AND DONNA EMERSON, OWNERS

"FITZ"



"BERNICE"

Monroe Co. Truck & Implement

Where Our Customers

Send Their Friends

PHONE 45

ALBIA, IOWA

Dale Bros. D-X Service

314 WEST BENTON AVE.

Albia, Iowa

Albee's Variety Store

Family Friendly Variety Store

Complete Your Store

One Stop Shopping



Monroe Co. Truck & Implement

Wholesale and Retail
Trucks and Implements

1000 N. 1st St. - St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Gale Bros. D-X Service

1111 1st Street N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia

Methodist Church Soap Creek Mission In 1843 Was First Church in County

Fixing a "first" as far as churches are concerned was done by Frank Hickenlooper, in his History of Monroe County (1896): "The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monroe county was about contemporaneous with that of the county itself. It did not wait for social organization to take form, being ever on the alert for new enterprises; but in the month of August, 1843, and within four months after the opening of the county for settlement, the Rock River Conference, then having charge of the work in Iowa, at its session in Dubuque, being the first annual conference ever held in Iowa, mapped out a district including the "New Purchase," and projected a mission west of the Des Moines River, to which it gave the name of Soap Creek Mission, after the name of the stream in Wapello and Monroe counties."

Researchers have sought a specific date, or the month, or the season of the year, that the Christian Church first held a meeting or was organized. Aaron Chatterton was holding a series of meetings in Marion county. Isaac Watson and John Mock of south of Albia, invited the preacher to go into the county and hold meetings. This he did at the log cabin home of Jimmie Robinson, about four miles south of Albia, in the year 1843. Researchers have failed to fix a month, season of year, or anything upon which a "first" could be used as conclusive evidence predating that of the claim of the Methodists, who have the date fixed as August, 1843.

Therefore the "first" church in Monroe county was Methodist.

This Methodist Mission was to cover all the "New Purchase" south and west of the Des Moines river and above Van Buren county. A young man by the name of William Hulburt had just been admitted into the Conference, and was sent to this charge as the pioneer mission of the church to

this part of Iowa. He located at Agency.

Some of the places where he preached were Alexander May's near Barkersville (now Attica) and the cabin of James R. Boggs a mile or two northeast of Princeton, although that village had not as yet been laid out. The one time that he preached at May's his horse broke loose and returned to Agency, after swimming the Des Moines river. The Reverend, it is said, paddled down the river in a canoe from Eddyville to Ottumwa, from where he walked home carrying his saddle on his back.

In 1844, the Rev. Allen W. Johnson formed a class at Boggs' near Princeton. Members of this class were John Lower, leader; Prudence Lower, James R. Boggs, Jerusha Boggs, Josiah C. Boggs, William Scott and Abiathar Newton and wife.

The next year another class was formed, at the home of David Rowles. The members of the class were Rebecca Rowles, wife of David Rowles, Oliver P. Rowles, Miranda Smith, Andrew Elswick, and wife, John and Matilda Massey, Nancy Mock, and Hillah Hayes and wife. The Rev. Johnson received for his three months service west of the river seventy-five cents in money. Following this, a minister, M. S. Frame, assisted in the mission work. That year 263 members were reported to the Conference.

In the fall of 1845 the mission was divided and the upper part, including Monroe county, was called the Upper Whitebreast Mission. In the fall of 1846 Albia became the county seat and Michael H. Hare and W. W. Knight were the preachers of the Whitebreast Mission.

The services were usually held in the little log court house on the east side of the square. During the year 1847 Rev. Knight passed away, leaving the entire supervision of the charge to Hare, who afterward became the presiding elder of the Albia District. In 1862 Hare enlisted in the army and served as a chaplain

in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 27, 1868.

In 1848 the Conference records first mention the name of Albia. A search of the records of the Des Moines Conference of the Methodist Church show that in 1848 the upper part of the Whitebreast Mission was set off to the Knoxville Circuit and the remainder was called the Albia Mission, remaining in this status until 1851, receiving support from the Missionary Society.

The first Methodist church building in the city was a frame building 30 x 45 feet. It stood across the street west of the Cramer House (now the Clark Hotel). The two lots upon which it stood were purchased for the sum of \$18.00. It had large windows filled with small panes of glass.

In 1867 this frame structure gave way to a one-story brick building with an addition on the west, built with the expense being borne by the pastor from his private funds during his pastorate. Rev. Ira O. Kemble was the pastor at the time. This was sold and a new church was built — this is the present building costing \$13,000.00. The building was dedicated February 28, 1892.

The First Presbyterian Church

Following a sermon by the Rev. L. J. Bell on August 22, 1851, this church was organized. The membership was made up of those who never had membership in any other church. David Wills and John Young were elected elders. It became the First Presbyterian Church of Albia.

Associate Presbyterian or Seceders

This denomination accepted no presbylites and depended upon the birth and death rates for its membership growth. On December 4, 1847, this church was organized as the Pleasant Divide church in Pleasant township. It used the word Sabbath in speaking of the day for worship.

In 1857 a proposal to merge with the Union or Associate Reform organization was made. This was not effected until sometime



Albia Fire Department

This fine wagon was the pride of the Albia Fire Department when it was put into use in 1911. Shown are Ed Stimson, the driver, and Oscar Dalin, at right. The black team was purchased by J. E. Benton, at that time owner of the Scenic Theatre, and was presented to the fire department. The wagon itself was made entirely in Albia by Sheppard Bros., local blacksmiths. William Sheppard later became chief of the Albia Fire Department. Prior to this

time the department, which started in 1901, had a hand drawn hose cart. The fire engine itself was drawn by a team. It was customary at that time for the first drayman to arrive at the fire station following the alarm, to hook onto the engine and pull it to the fire. The draymen received \$5 a call for pulling the engine. The team pictured was owned by J. W. (Bert) Lewis prior to the purchase and presentation to the fire department.

in 1858. The Pleasant Divide church did not merge as did the others. The church was built in 1850 near Henry Elder's. In 1887 a new building costing \$3,000 was built. On February 1, 1854, the church session adopted and directed a rail fence around the graveyard, each family to furnish 20 rails for this project. They imposed a tax on property of members for pew rent, but allowed time for "money in hand." This was collectible for all members and failure to pay resulted in the pew being sold to another. Court action was often taken in making collections.

The ownership of Pleasant Divide church being a question, court action was taken. It was decided in favor of the United Presbyterians, and was later sold to the Associate body. On Octo-

ber 21, 1880, a branch was established in Albia.

The Covenanters

Organized in Pleasant township in 1860, they built their church on the Hicks' place, east of the Seceder church, in the year 1871.

United Presbyterian

The membership of the Albia constituency and Service United Presbyterian, whose exact date of organization has been lost, met at the home of Simeon Wycoff, where arrangements were made for a church site. It was a five-acre tract from William Robb. They named it Service church and it was to be built of stone. Robb and Samuel Conley were appointed to draft a petition to the Associate Presbytery for a new organization. They organized in June 1869 and Robb and Conley were

elected elders. No records or registry of growth of the merged Associate Reform and Associate churches were kept prior to May 1858.

An Associate Reform church was formed at the Halfway Prairie school in September 1854. Soon after the Associate and Reformed churches united at Service they received considerable accession from Halfway Prairie Associate Reform congregation. There is no record of any formal union. There is a record of a communion meeting held in Albia September 3, 1858, at the Campbellite church. This was a happy occasion. The ministry was divided between Service and Pleasant Divide. The early life of this organizational conflict was a challenge, and out of it all comes a complicated un-

derstanding of misunderstandings.

Cumberland Presbyterian

There is not much given on this organization except some thirty or forty members in 1870 set up an organization in Monroe township. By 1874 it died out and the members sought a church home with other churches.

United Brethren

The first organization of this denomination was in the Clodfelter neighborhood, four miles southeast of Albia in 1854. In 1845 Rev. Bird, an evangelist, preached occasionally near Hayden Smith's, two miles south of Albia on John Collins' farm. This group declined, but in 1880 it revived, with Rev. Kelsey preaching at the Hayes school. He was succeeded by Rev. Myer, and an organization was formed at Selection. In 1884 the church was built at Selection in Monroe township. The pioneer organization at the Clodfelter school in Urbana township was not far from the Sam Miller home.

Dunkers or German Baptist

This organization near Cuba a few miles east of Avery was of German origin. Plain dress and quaint manners brought about a division in 1888 when the "Old Order" and the younger native born and English membership sought to discard the plain dress and manners so eccentric of the time. The "Old Order" passed out of existence about 1892, but the younger ones carried on as the

Progressive Dunkers

About 1885 a church was built of the plainest architecture, 36 x 70 ft., two miles east of Avery. Plain clothes and dress was not an issue.

Baptist

This denomination, organized in 1855, had a small membership and ceased to hold meetings in Albia in 1863. For two years they held their meetings in the Christian church. In the year 1867 they built a church edifice which later passed into Christian church hands and is at present part of the present Christian church.

Another organization in the western part of Monroe township built a church about 1860 in the Woodcock-Thomas neighborhood. Other organizations in towns other than Albia will be written in connection with the locality. The Hardshell, less progressive element, was mostly in the southern

part of the county. About 1890 a large prosperous membership built a large church edifice and parsonage. The church building burned in 1892 but was rebuilt in 1894.

African Methodist Episcopal

This was organized in February 1873 in the old Baptist church in Albia. This was built in 1884 and the parsonage in 1895. Later they moved to a location across the street south from the new high school building.

Grace Episcopal

Organized in Albia in 1867, this group built a church on the site now occupied by St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. The first rector continued his services until 1872 or 1873 when the organization succumbed through financial embarrassment. About this time they erected a church building principally by funds advanced by Mr. Laugaubh, first regular Rector. This is the church building referred to above. It passed out of the hands of the Episcopal society through mortgage foreclosure and the members continued their meetings in a hall over the Albia State Bank.

Roman Catholic

Roman Catholics are numbered among the settlers in the county before statehood. Four churches in the county are evidence of their enterprise and devotion. Membership is largely made up of Irish population. A typical membership has highly educated, trained personnel. In 1854 or 1855 they built a log church in the northeast corner of Hugh Fitzpatrick's field. It stood by a little graveyard which faced the Albia-Chariton highway (a part of the early American trail to the Eddyville trading post). Organized by Rev. Father Krakel, a German, who conducted Mass in the early 1850's, and largely through efforts of these early settlers, the handsome landmark of today, St. Patrick's church, was begun in 1860. Designed by Father Clifford, a stone structure 100 ft. long and 60 ft. wide was constructed. This was an arduous task at the time and consumed several years before its completion in 1864. The corner stone was laid and observed May 19, 1864. Beneath it was deposited a bottle, hermetically sealed and containing the following:

"Idibus Maii jumpe in feste pentecoste, anno domini 1864. Pio

Nono, Papa Felicitate Ecclesiam Regente. Abraham Lincoln, Praeside Statuum Fœderatorum Americae Septentrionalis, Wm. M. Stone, Gubernaculum Status Iowa tenente. Illius Reomo Clemens Smyth, Biscopus Dubuquensis, hunc Primarium Lapidum. Inagno Coneorsu populi circumstante et equitum exorante rite et solemniter posnit." There was also deposited with this record a silver five-cent piece, a five-cent bill of fractional currency, and a twenty-cent bill of currency; also a copy of the ALBIA UNION of July 8, 1863 — all of which are doubtless quietly resting to this day in their sealed receptacle." (from Hickenlooper's History of Monroe county, published in 1896).

Lovilia Methodist Church

No records are available as to when the first Methodist class (church) was organized in Lovilia.

A Sunday school was started by Mrs. Frances Ruby Devereaux Clark in the school house, the building now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Day.

Lovilia was on the Hamilton Methodist circuit in 1857-58 with Rev. Peterson supplying. The first class records preserved show the date of 1862, compiled by Rev. J. W. Hall, pastor of the Hamilton circuit.

A frame church building was erected in 1876 by J. B. Hinton of Albia on the site of the present building. The church property was enlarged by the donation of lots west and south of the church, by J. M. Castner.

The church building was torn down and a new one constructed (the present building) in 1908. Dedication services were held December 6, 1908 under the pastorate of the Rev. B. G. Hankins. C. M. Forrest, president of the board of trustees, formally presented the building and Dr. H. W. Smith, district superintendent, delivered a sermon, as did the Rev. J. B. Hill, pastor here in 1886-88.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, Lovilia

Approximately 75 years ago the first Mass was said in Lovilia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Brien, which was located near the Burlington railroad depot and the present site of the Tucker skating rink.

Because of transportation Mass was said not more than two or



Albia City Park

The original 14-acre site of the Albia City Park was purchased about the year 1908 and during its early days was used as a development for the Chautauqua grounds. In recent years, in addition to the ball park improvements, the roads

have been improved and playground equipment, picnic tables, and fireplaces have been added to the park area. During the current 1959 season the Little League park was complete on additional land purchased by the City of Albia.

three times a year. A priest from Centerville occasionally went to Albia to say Mass and a few who had means of transportation attended there. Sometimes they drove a wagon or buggy and at times the Richard O'Brien family boarded a railroad hand car, used by O'Brien, who was a section hand, to make the trip to Albia.

The Rev. Thomas F. Smyth came to Lovilia in 1905 and was the first resident priest. His first project was to build a rectory, which was used in part for a church until a building was constructed. The cornerstone for the church was laid in October, 1910 and the church building was dedicated in June, 1911.

Lovilia Evangelical United Brethren Church

In the year 1893 the foundation for the Lovilia United Brethren church was laid by a stone mason, James Drury. The one-room church was completed in 1894. The pulpit was then in the east end of the church, which was

heated by a stove and lighted by kerosene.

The Rev. R. J. Allred was minister at that time and 23 years later he was again returned to Lovilia to serve as pastor. He died in 1956 at the age of 101 years.

There were originally seven places on the Lovilia circuit and services were held in both churches and school houses. Included were Lovilia, Hinton, Eden, U. B. Chapel, Coal Creek, Union Liberty and Edwards Chapel. The minister traveled from place to place on horseback or on foot, often preaching two or more sermons on a Sunday.

The first quarterly conference was held in Lovilia in May, 1895. First church officers were Fred Harger, James McCoy and James Amber Jr., trustees; Elizabeth Swan, class steward and Etta Amber, Bible school superintendent.

According to the records, only one lady minister has served the

Lovilia church. She was the Rev. Nella B. Naly.

A young lady, Miss Eva Mitton, went to China as a missionary and died there in the fall of 1926. She is buried at Tsin Tsin, China.

In 1944 the church observed the 50th anniversary of its dedication. Taking part in the anniversary observance were Dr. G. E. MacCanon, the Rev. R. J. Allred and the Rev. C. L. Young.

EARLY JUDGES—

Judges and clerks at an election of city officials October 25, 1856, were John Webb Sr., James Tate and J. B. Teas, judges; and Carlos R. Kelsey and S. E. L. Moore, clerks.

HELPED FORM GOP—

David H. Scott, representative from Monroe County to the State Legislature from 1896-1898, was active in the establishment of the Republican party in Monroe county in 1854.

Fashion Shop

Women's Apparel
and
Beauty Salon

G. H. Ewers Co.

SHOES FOR THE
ENTIRE FAMILY

In Albia 91 Years

South Side ☐

Compliments of

Albia Shoe Hospital

Just Off Southwest Corner

of Square

Ralph N. Ewers Store

SHOES, MEN'S APPAREL
AND READY-TO-WEAR

Fourth Generation — Serving Albia
Since 1868

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Ice Cream, Pasteurized and
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CASUALTY

MODE O' DAY

ALBIA, IOWA

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FOR THE BEST COFFEE

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SHORT ORDERS - SANDWICHES

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Grace Walker

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All Kinds of Building Material

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PHONE 296W

Albia, Iowa

First County Court Held In Home of Sheriff Clark

The first court held in what we now call Monroe county was held in the log structure that John Clark, the first sheriff, built for his home and residence. When it became apparant that Clarks-ville might become the seat of justice for the county, he arranged with his uncle Wareham G. Clark to move in with him and offer his house to the county for the court house. This he did and the first court held in this place was presided over by Judge Charles Mason.

There are two stories told concerning this building that give rise to the theory that the first court house was formerly a barn. From reliable authority we know that it was built for a residence and that it was being used as such when offered. This is probably the correct version as pioneers were more prone to protect themselves first and then provide for their live stock.

The first of these stories is that a storm of severe intensity arose during a court session and the members brought their beasts of burden into the building to protect them from the rough elements and tethered them in one end of the room while court proceeded to be held in the other end. Thus it gives rise to the story that the first court was held in a barn.

The one that sounds most likely is that was in the season of the year when such storms are prevalent. The member of the court wanted to shelter their animals. It is said that the storm raged into the night and man and beast were bedded in the same room. The men used the hay, they had brought for their animals, had spread it on the floor to soften their beds. They slept so soundly that no one was awakened when some of the horses broke their moorings. By morning they had devoured most of the hay.

The writer has a personal knowledge that it had various and sundry uses long after this eventful stormy night. I remember it situated on the north side of the road as the east-west road to Hiteman turned off what is

now Highway 60; it was situated about one-quarter mile east of the John Mahan residence, of today.

Having fixed Princeton as the county seat, the county built a court house on the site where the Illingworth Jewelry stands today. The contract awarded to Job Rogers did not cover the entire cost of the structure, as there were two other sums of money in the sum of ten dollars each paid by the county to George Deay for the laying of the floor, and another paid for 'chinking and filling in the cracks.'

Thus it is a matter of record that it actually cost the county nearly \$100 to build the court house made of logs. It was used by various enterprises after it ceased to house the governmental functions. It was no doubt in this structure that Judge Hilton signed the order designating that the brick structure be built in the public park.

From 1851 to 1861 the legislature saw fit to abandon the duties of the County Commissioners giving the duties formerly entrusted to this body to a County

Judge, a most autocratic form of government.

During this time D. A. Richardson and James Hilton served as the County Judges. It was during Judge Hilton's term that the question of location for the brick court house arose. Contrary to public opinion as to the construction and more especially to the location, the Judge bluntly ordered it to be built in the center of the park. As we have seen in the early land transactions Jesse Snodgrass had a patent to the land and had sold this to the court for the sum of \$200 in 1848. The Judge was within his judicial powers to act as he did. Dictatorial as it may be by modern day standards; he did have the right to order the location and also the design of architecture.

By 1861 this sort of government for the counties had become quite distasteful to many. The Judgeships were abolished by an act of the Legislature. In its stead a more liberal county government was inaugurated. This called for the election of one Supervisor from each of the twelve townships. The office of Probate Judge was consolidated with that of the County Judge. Three Judges were elected, making the set-up appear more democratic.



Monroe County Jail

Located on Second Ave. West this modern jail was completed in 1942 at a cost of approximately \$42,000. The first Monroe County Jail was erected in April 1848, at a cost of \$174. The present all-brick structure also serves as residence for the Monroe County Sheriff.

Monroe County Mines Employed 4,000; Had Monthly Payroll Over \$300,000

Half a century ago as the City of Albia celebrated its fiftieth anniversary coal mining was reaching its peak and Monroe county was producing more coal than any county in Iowa.

At that time there were 21 mines within a radius of 11 miles of Albia. These mines employed in excess of 4,000 men, had an annual loading capacity which approached two and one-half million tons, and a payroll in excess of \$300,000 monthly.

A booklet "Albia of Today," published in 1909 summarizes the mining in the area and describes some of the principle mines close to Albia:

The mining industry of Monroe county centered in and around Albia, having an output from the various mines exceeding two million tons of the best bituminous coal annually, are of untold importance to this thriving city. This condition of cheap fuel and unequalled transportation facilities make Albia at once a most desirable location for factories of all kinds.

The principle mines within a radius of ten or 11 miles of Albia are: The Albia Coal Company mines, located on the M. & St. L. Ry., the Iowa Central, the Interurban Railways, one mile south of the public square; Smoky Hollow Coal Company, Avery, main line, C. B. & Q., six miles east of Albia; Central Coal Company, Lockman mines, six miles northeast of Albia, Hickory postoffice, on Iowa Central Railway; Coalfield Mines, eight miles northeast of Albia on Iowa Central Railway; National Union (Ward) on C. B. & Q. Ry., four miles northwest of Albia; Hocking, three miles southwest of Albia on Albia Interurban Ry., and Iowa Central Ry.; Hiteman, five miles northwest of Albia on Interurban and C. B. & Q. Ry., Buxton, eleven miles northeast of Albia on C. & N.W. Ry.

Other mines within this area are: Foster, White Ash, Fraker, and Star.

An estimate of the output and loading capacity of the mines

within a radius of 11 miles of Albia shows the results below. These figures are partially official and from reliable sources:

Albia Coal Co., 1 mine, 150 men, 75,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$10,000 monthly payroll.

Smoky Hollow Coal Co., 2 mines, 600 men, 315,640 ton annual loading capacity, \$40,000 monthly payroll.

Lockman, 2 mines, 200 men, 125,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$10,000 monthly payroll.

Coalfield, 1 mine, 70 men, 50,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$5,000 monthly payroll.

Hocking, 3 mines, 600 men, 301,700 ton annual loading capacity, \$40,000 monthly payroll.

Hiteman, 3 mines, 750 men, 388,860 tons annual loading capacity, \$60,000 monthly payroll.

Buxton, 4 mines, 1,000 men, 681,260 ton annual loading capacity, \$75,000 monthly payroll.

White Ash, 1 mine, 25 men, 30,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$3,000 monthly payroll.

Star, 1 mine, 5 men, 30,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$500 monthly payroll.

National Union—Just put into operation. Estimated 1,000 tons daily capacity.

Fraker, 1 mine, 25 men, 30,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$3,000 monthly payroll.

Foster, 1 mine, 150 men, 50,000 ton annual loading capacity, \$8,000 monthly payroll.

National Union Mines

The National Union Coal Mining Co., owns 1,000 acres of coal land, about four miles west of the city of Albia, the new mining town of Ward, at which point the company's mines are located, and are now shipping coal. It is estimated this mine will have an output of 1,000 tons daily and will employ 500 to 600 men. There are now twenty-eight houses completed and a company store. Seventy-five men are now at work at this mine. An additional force will be put to work as soon as conditions permit.

There is a fine vein of best bi-

tuminous coal, five to seven feet average.

The capital stock of this company is \$50,000. J. C. Ward is Vice-President and Manager. The majority of the stock is owned by eastern capitalists. While Mr. Ward is a stockholder and much interested in the suburban town which bears his name, he resides in Albia and is a loyal and patriotic booster for the city in which he resides.

Smoky Hollow Coal Co.

The president and originator of Smoky Hollow Coal Co., Mr. John Z. Evans, came to Avery, Monroe Co., Iowa, about twenty-five years ago. He came to superintend the coal mines belonging to the Avery Coal and Fuel Company, a corporation organized at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and they had headquarters in that city. At this time the coal was transported from Smoky Hollow on a narrow-gauge railroad only hauling two hundred (200) bushels or eight (8) tons on a trip from Smoky Hollow to Avery. Mr. Evans acted as superintendent for this company until 1886. He leased from the coal company what mines they had left and commenced business for himself with a capacity of about 100 gross tons per day.

He continued with the narrow-gauge railroad until 1891, when to the surprise of Monroe County he begun to put down a standard gauge track and with his unexhausted push and energy he began to increase his daily capacity until up to the year 1908 he has been loading from 1,400 to 1,600 gross tons per day. Mr. Evans during this period of years has worked and opened seven mines and made his famous Smoky Hollow coal popular with all from the fast trains of the C. B. and Q. Ry. to the common kitchen stove, the electric plants, the packing houses, etc.

He also has the grading and track commenced for No. 8 and No. 9 which will no doubt be opened in the early spring of 1909. The extensive mines and railroad that produces the famous

Smoky Hollow coal are unequaled in Iowa today, it being the largest concern of its kind in Iowa owned and operated by one individual.

The officers of the Smoky Hollow Coal Company at the present time are as follows: J. Z. Evans, president and treasurer; P. H. Hynes, vice-president and secretary; A. J. Hadden, superintendent. The general offices of the company are at Avery, Iowa.

Albia Coal Company

Albia Coal Co., a corporation with mines and office at Albia, is located on the Iowa Central, M. and St. L. R.R. and Albia Interurban Ry., one miles south of Albia. This company is composed of John Ramsey of Oskaloosa, Hyron A. Harris, Homer H. Harris, and J. W. Hartsuck of Albia.

Mine No. 1 was opened in 1907, and is developing rapidly. This field will afford a long working mine for Albia of the best coal for at least 20 years, being a deep vein 300 feet from the surface, averaging about 5½ feet in thickness.

The management of the mine is composed of men who have had years of experience in the Iowa Coal fields, and their purpose is to make the Albia coal superior to any coal mined in Iowa; a coal of the best grade and unexcelled quality.

The Albia Coal Company has equipped with modern machinery for the purpose of preparation.

First, the coal runs over the regulation screen of 1¾ inch, and then into large picking pans where foreign matter or impurities are removed, then onto a Shaker screen of 1½ inch perforated holes, taking out all the fine coal, then over a 4 inch perforated screen, that going through makes an excellent stove or range coal, the coal passing over this 4 inch screen being nothing but chunks, and being again inspected and picked on the car.

The above preparation is the best and most modern mine preparation in Iowa. This mine is among the first in Iowa to put Iowa coal on an equal basis with Illinois and Indiana in preparation, and is a mine of which Albia people are proud.

An important feature of the mine is the special team bunker with a huge storage built to load teams quickly in order that the company may take care of the

heavy city business in coal, and they employ a large number of teams and men who haul this coal and deliver it anywhere in the city. From this bunker they can load twenty teams an hour.

This Albia mine, working an army of men, nearly all of which live in the city of Albia, and whose labor makes a payroll of \$10,000.00 per month which is spent in Albia helping in building up and making a business growth. This mine, growing each year, will mean a great growth and thrift for the City of Albia. The Albia Interurban Railway has a switch to this mine, which gives them the opportunity of securing cheap coal right at the mine.

The Lockman Mines

In the picturesque mining town, known as Lockman, six miles northeast of Albia, and three-fourths of a mile northwest of Hickory, on the Iowa Central

Railway, are located the Lockman Mines, owned and operated by the Central Coal Co., a corporation with \$25,000 capital stock which was paid up in 1899.

The officers and stockholders of this company are: S. H. Evans, president, and T. L. Evans, secretary and treasurer. This company owns three mines, No. 2, 3, and 4, with a shipping capacity of 450 tons best bituminous coal daily. Mines No. 3 and 4 have been opened up during the past two years.

The Central Coal Company does a general commercial and railroad business. Their equipment is of the most modern kind, insuring the best and most satisfactory results to both the company and their patrons.

This mine employs 200 men with a monthly pay roll approximating eight thousand dollars, and a yearly output 125,000 tons of best bituminous coal.



Albia Post Office

This building on Benton Ave. W. was completed in 1928 and occupied Dec. 1, 1928. The original cost was about \$55,000, but since that time office space has been added on the second floor for the Selective Service System, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Farmers Home Administration. In 1958 basement space was converted into offices for the Monroe County Extension Service. This spring contractors completed the air conditioning system, making the office the first in Iowa fully air-conditioned. The cost of the latter was approximately \$43,000. Albia became a first class post office July 1, 1955.



Albia Municipal Pool

Shown just after it had received a complete coat of paint in readiness for the current swimming season, the Albia Municipal Swimming Pool was opened in the summer of 1956. This pool is 50 x 100 feet in size and for the past three years—since its opening—has been operated on

behalf of the city by the Albia Lions Club. An American Red Cross swimming program, sponsored by the pool management, has provided swimming, life saving, and water safety instruction to more than 300 children and adults annually.

Avery Became the Community Fairview Had Hoped to Be When Laid Out in '56

The town of Avery dates back to 1868 when the C. B. and Q. Railroad was built north of Fairview, or Cuba as the community is known to later day residents. Fairview had been laid out as a town in 1856, but Avery became the community that Fairview had hoped to be.

The first store in Avery was a confectioner's shop opened by a boy by the name of Coffman and this was followed by a company store operated by the Byers family. Prior to that the residents walked to Cuba or Fredric for their supplies.

Avery's first school was located in a store building owned by Reed and Waterman. A new building was constructed in 1871 on the present land, bought from John Coffman. Part of this area adjacent to the school was known as the town of Coffman, but the name was later changed to Avery, presumably from the association with Avery Creek.

Most of the residents of Avery

in past years have been miners. In the early days the coal was hauled in wagons and horses and this was followed by an era of the small engine, called "Little Pony," which hauled the coal on a tramway. In later years a steam locomotive hauled coal to switches from as far as eight miles east down the "Big Avery" creek.

During much of the time the Avery mines loaded 1,000 tons of coal a day.

Avery then had a population of 1,000 with a school enrollment of 250 children.

Mart Hardsogg started the manufacture of mining tools in Avery, but later moved his machines to Ottumwa where the firm continued operation for many years under that name.

W. B. Franche, a Union veteran of the Civil War, who had spent three years in the infamous Andersonville prison, had the first show in Avery, a magic lantern showing the "Horrors of the Prison" and accompanied by a com-

edy. In later years a frame building called the "Old Institute" was built, and here lyceums, contests, and various meetings were held.

Among the lodges which met on the second floor of a frame building known as Bridges Hall, were the G.A.R., Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Rebekahs, Pocahontas, Pythian Sisters, and U.M.W. of A.

High school was started in Avery in 1907 and other grades were added until 1922 when the eleventh grade was added. The largest graduating class of 20 boys and girls finished work in 1922. Mrs. Herman Liggett was Superintendent of Schools in Avery at that time. The high school was discontinued in 1946.

Over the years Avery had a number of stores, and during much of the time there were two doctors in Avery. Five passenger trains each day made it easy for Avery residents to get to Albia or Ottumwa.

DAVE WARD

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Shop

8 North Clinton St.

Dr. D. K. Orelup

Dentist

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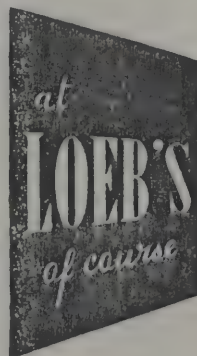
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Balancing**

PHONE 7

U-HAUL TRAILER RENTAL

Bremen Was Laid Out as Town in 1853, Post Office That Year, Now Lovilia

Lovilia, first known as Bremen, was first laid out on a pretty, rolling piece of ground, gently sloping eastward from a grove of timber on the west and is situated near the center of Union township, about nine miles northwest of Albia. At the time it was originally laid out, it had an abundance of stone and coal, good water and a beautiful and fertile country adjacent.

The story of Lovilia dates back to the 1840's. At that time the only people living here were Indians. The land was covered with timber except east of Mary street, which was all prairie.

In the 1840's, a Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, parents of W. H. Edwards, and two children Tyran and Allen, and a Mr. and Mrs. Streeter of Pennsylvania were the first pioneers to settle here. They traveled all the way by oxen and covered wagon and settled on the place known to Lovilians as the Dr. Stafford farm. Later on, a few more families came to help make the town, which they called "Bremen."

In 1853, D. B. Dixon, one of the earlier residents, laid out the town and built a house and store where he opened a small stock of goods in connection with Mr. Hittle. The post office was established there the same year with Sam Hittle, grandfather of Mrs. Bruce Edwards, as first postmaster.

The first street laid out was Main street. It extended from the Durbala garage to the Ike Newton oil station and from there south, west and north was solid timber.

The first hotel was built in 1856 by G. H. Clemons and the first doctor was Jerry Huffard. Later physicians up to the time of 1878 were Dr. Berrell and Dr. Miser.

In these days the farmers drove their hogs and cattle to market overland to Eddyville and then by boat to their destination. At one time a farmer drove a large flock of turkeys to Eddyville.

In about 1860 the railroad was put through Lovilia and the town's name was changed from

Bremen to Lovilia. There was another town in Iowa by the name of Bremen, which resulted in a confusion of mail delivery and it was ordered changed. It was named "Lovilia" for a daughter of Mr. Dickenson.

Herman Swan, father of T. H. Swan, was the first Mayor; Bill Pierce, Marshal; and Sam Hendrix, Town Clerk.

The post office was in a log house and a large wooden boot box was used for the mail. This was located just west of Warner's store. John White was postmaster in 1878.

The village had two blacksmiths, John Edwards and Mr. Parson; a shoe cobbler, Mr. Roberts; a barber shop owned by McClellin and later by Jeff Mullin.

The first church built was of Baptist denomination and it was located at the present site of the grade school building. Later it was purchased by a son of Jerry Wilcox and was used for a barn and other purposes. The first school in town was in the build-

ing which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Day.

The first trial to be held in Bremen was said to be that of an Indian who stole a watch from an Irishman but the Irishman could not produce enough evidence to convict the Indian. Later the Indian found out that over a year before, the Irishman had stolen a cow and driven it to market. A few days after he heard this the two men met on the street and the Irishman, thinking about the watch, asked the Indian what time it was. The Indian thought a minute, then answered, "I think it's about milking time."

JOHN AGANS—

John W. Agans, later a director of the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union, coached the 1920 Hitman team which played in the state tournament.

PACKING COMPANY—

The Albia Packing Company employed 30 men in 1909.



Early Day Hot Rod

Early-day cars and their drivers had a fascination for the youngsters of a community. Dr. H. W. Nye drove this 1906 Haynes car in making the rounds of his patients early in the century. Here a group of Lovilia youngsters of his day have a ride.



Lovilia 50 Years Ago

Here's the main street of Lovilia as it looked approximately 50 years ago. The

picture was taken in what is now the business district and is taken looking north.



Lovilia Telephone Building

Here's the old and the new in Lovilia telephone buildings, with the older 1928 building at left and the new building housing the dial exchange at the right. The latter went into effect July 31, 1958. The first telephone in Lovilia was installed

about 1903. The Lovilia directory of 1914 listed 73 town phones and 273 rural phones. During the years since the first telephone was installed the company has been owned and operated by the Bellamy family of Knoxville.



Lovilia Schools

Pictured are the two schools serving the Lovilia Independent School District. The white frame school house formerly

housed the high school and now cares for the grade students. At left is the more modern brick high school building.

20,000 Crowd at Lovilia Old Settlers Celebration

The following is taken from The Lovilia Tribune of Aug. 21, 1903, the entire issue of which was devoted to an account of an Old Settlers' celebration being held in Lovilia.

The entire program consisted of band concerts, singing, addresses by Senator Barry, Geo. H. Woodson, Father Brownrigg, Father Hayes and Camp Fire in the evening.

Below are a few items taken from this issue of the Tribune:

"J. W. Nye is chairman of the tent committee and has done practically all the work."

"Mr. Bennett is looking after the water supply in good shape."

"Conservative estimates place the crowd at 20,000 yesterday. It is estimated there were around 3,700 buggies hitched in and around the grounds."

"We are told Lewis Williams ate the first dish of ice cream on the grounds."

Among the advertisers in this issue of the Tribune were H. C. Swan, Dr. Otis Cobb, M. F. Sulli-

van, M. B. Dean, John J. Carr, T. B. McDonald, W. S. Rice, J. E. Hetherington, Bonnett Brothers, G. H. Clemons, E. J. Nordgren, Jerry Wilcon, Dr. H. W. Nye, O. Y. Chamberlain, J. M. Castner, P. R. Clark, Hotel Thompson and J. H. Mullen.

Miller Founded By Smith in '53

Cedar township is located in the north-west corner of the county. The village of Miller was laid out in 1853 by Jonathan Smith and he was the first postmaster and resident. The first store at Miller was opened by John Hogeland; the first doctor was J. Way and the first lawyer D. C. Gladson.

At the time of 1878 there was one Catholic society in the village with Rev. Cadden as pastor, one Methodist with Rev. Nye as minister. There was one store and a blacksmith shop and C. W. Maddy was postmaster.

Lovilia, Inc.

Lovilia became an incorporated town Nov. 22, 1900. It was declared such in court by Judge Robert Sloan.

In none of the petitions, election, or description of the town or townsite is there a mention of the name of the town of Bremen.

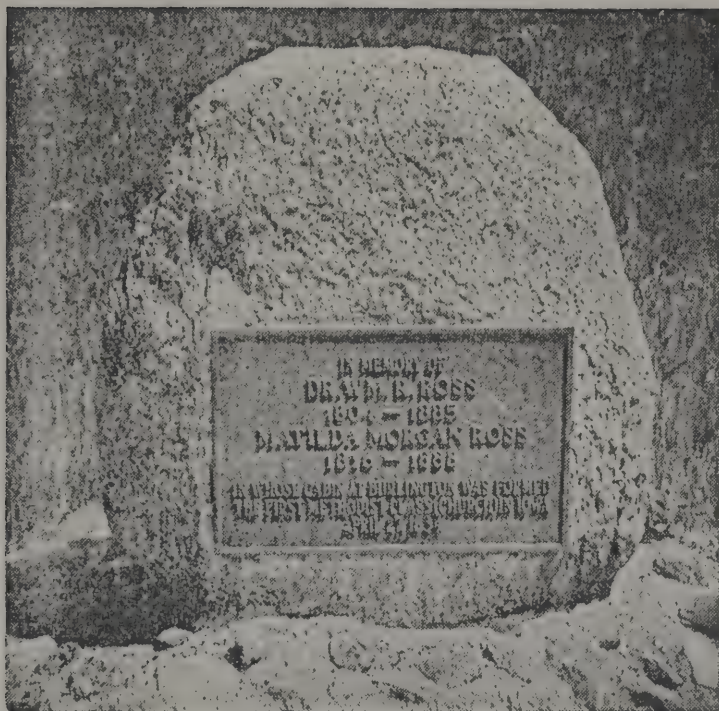
Nor is there on record an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa changing the name of Bremen to that of Lovilia. This seems to be another instance of a community changing its name, but without the change having a legal status at the time.

LOVILIA EXCHANGE—

In 1890, a private bank, the Lovilia Exchange, was established by Thomas Benton McDonald, a retired railroad conductor and merchant in Lovilia.

ELECTED AT 24—

Fred D. Everett was 24 years old when he was first elected Monroe County Attorney in 1900.



Another Iowa First

This marker was erected in Woodlawn cemetery in Lovilia in May of 1937 in memory of Dr. and Mrs. William R. Ross, founders of the first Methodist church in Iowa, a church located in Burlington. Dr. and Mrs. Ross were residents of Lovilia at the time of their deaths.

Dr. William Ross Founded Church in Cabin in 1834

In May 1937, a marker was erected in the Woodlawn cemetery, Lovilia, for Dr. and Mrs. William R. Ross, founders of the first Methodist church in Iowa, which was located in Burlington.

Dr. Ross was cited as one of the outstanding characters of the earliest history of Burlington, then called "Flint Hills". He settled there in 1833, moving from Kentucky. He persistently asked Peter Cartwright of Illinois, "Fifty Years a Presiding Elder", to send a preacher-pastor to Iowa. This was done on April 27, 1834 when the first Methodist class was organized in the cabin of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Ross. A bronze tablet in the Lovilla cemetery now marks the event.

Dr. Ross was the first physician in Burlington, the first merchant, the first postmaster and the first surveyor. He donated two lots

and a brick church was built on this site. The first four sessions of the Iowa legislature were held in this building.

Following the loss of this home because of the heavy debt incurred, Dr. Ross moved to an Indian camp up the Des Moines river where he was joined by a Mr. Eddy and the camp was named Eddyville. He served here as general practitioner until 1859 then moved his large family to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he remained for one year.

The family then returned to the vicinity of Eddyville and operated a farm and drug store. Later they moved to Lovilia where they operated a grocery store until he was forced to retire because of the loss of his eyesight. He died in 1885 and Mrs. Ross died in 1896.

Masons Formed Here in 1885

Albia Lodge No. 76, A. F. and A.M., was organized at Albia June 25, 1885, with 78 charter members.

After this lodge disbanded Astor Lodge No. 505 was organized in Dec., 1889, with 70 members.

Royal Arch Masons, Monroe chapter, was organized July 20, 1896.

GUARDED MINE—

The 18th General Assembly passed an appropriation of \$54.48 to pay Co. C, 5th Regiment, state militia, for duty performed during February 1880, in guarding the Albia Coal Co.'s works.

Between November 1935 and January 1936, the Monroe County Board of Supervisors transferred \$8,000 from the state insane fund to the court fund. There being no apparent way to replace the funds and no serious need for the money in the fund from which it was transferred, the 47th General Assembly made the transfer permanent.

SAW TREATY SIGNED—

James Hilton, first clerk of Monroe County Court, who later granted incorporation to Albia while serving as judge of the court, was present at the Iowa Indian Agency when the settlement was made opening more than two-thirds of the state to white settlement. Among the Indian chiefs present were Keokuk, Mahaska, Poweshiek, Wapello and Appanoose.

PETITION WITHDRAWN—

A petition for incorporation submitted to District Court Dec. 6, 1858, was withdrawn Dec. 28. A new petition was submitted Jan. 3, 1859, which resulted in incorporation of Albia.

POPULIST DELEGATE—

John R. Clark was a delegate to the Populist Convention in 1896 and 1900.

BASKETBALL—

One of the 24 teams in the first girls state basketball tournament in 1920 was from Hiteman.

Wapello Coal Co. in 1890 Was Beginning of Hiteman

(Editor's Note: Several years ago the late John W. Agans wrote a history of the Hiteman schools. This history was published by The Monroe County News. The following article includes excerpts from that history.)

In communities which live on through many generations, local history is handed down from elders to children and lives through landmarks and continuing institutions.

But the people of Hiteman are scattered wide. And yet, all I have known take pride in Hiteman, and especially in its schools—so it has seemed fitting that I should seek to preserve some of the story of Hiteman in this narrative.

It might also be interesting to others, as it portrays the progress and evolution of Iowa schools for a little more than half a century.

The town of Hiteman is located in the northeast corner of Guilford townships, in Monroe county, along the banks of Cedar Creek. It had its beginning with the advent of the Wapello Coal Co. in 1890. This company was a subsidiary of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, and was organized with a capital of \$730,000. J. C. Peasley was president, H. L. Waterman was vice president and general manager, and Phil Waterman was mine superintendent.

After extensive drilling they purchased 5500 acres of land and sank Mine No. 1 on Section 11, reaching coal at a depth of about 80 feet. Mine No. 2 on Section 12 followed soon after, and following the custom of mining camps they established a general store called the Hiteman Supply Co. By 1895 they were doing the largest merchandise business in Monroe county. The entire output of coal was taken by the C. B. & Q.

The miners who came to Hiteman were mostly Welch, English and Swedes—with a sprinkling of Scotch, Irish and Italians and a few Negroes. They had high native intelligence, were musical and sports loving, sometimes rough, but very seldom vicious or criminal. The town was never incorporated, although the population was close to 2,500. Town-

ship constables and justices of the peace represented the law. There were at one time 11 church organizations representing almost every shade of religious belief. The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints was particularly strong among the Welsh and English.

At its best time the Wapello employed 785 men, half as many as now work in all the mines in Iowa. The miners received 70 cents per ton for screened coal, and the screen was plenty wide. They received no pay for nut and "slack" or "bug dust." The law barring boys under 16 from the mines had not yet been enacted and boys were employed as "trap-

pers" at 70 cents per day. The school purchased nut coal from the company at 75 cents per ton and hired it hauled for 22 cents per ton. Doubtless John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers of America have made demands at times that seemed excessive, but before we condemn them we should know these facts about Iowa coal mining in this early day and realize that only after unionization did the miner receive a living wage, the eight-hour day, the exclusion of children from the mines, aid for his schools, and state inspection for safety.

The first school house in Hiteman, a one-room building, built before the coming of the Wapello, stood near the site of the present cemetery. The Independent District of Hiteman was organized in 1891 and the first Board was composed as follows:



Town Hall, Pump House

Here's the Lovilia town hall and the pump house with the water tower for the municipal supply towering in the background. The town of Lovilia installed the municipal water supply in 1957.

J. W. Hayne, president, Samuel Williams, William S. Thomas, Joseph Lewis, J. T. Brawdy, D. E. Dow, secretary, and S. A. Corey, treasurer.

J. T. Brawdy and P. H. Waterman were authorized to draw plans for a new school house to be located downtown, a bond issue of \$2500 was voted, and the contract for the two-story frame building—30x60—was let to J. T. Brawdy for \$2248. This four-room building was accepted from Contractor Brawdy December 3, 1891. The old school house was sold for \$70. The school levy for 1891-92 was \$520 for Teacher's Fund and \$100 for the Contingent Fund. The school term was set at eight months and Jessie Williams and Minnie Norman were hired as teacher at \$32.50 per month. The next year three teachers were hired, Miss Norman at \$40 and Miss Stephenson and Maggie Sinnott at \$35 per month each.

The school census showed 389 children of school age. Since the levy for that year for both Teachers' and Contingent Funds was \$1500, a little figuring shows that Hiteman spent at that time about 48 cents per month on each child of school age. How three teachers cared for all these children is hard to understand, yet the situation was typical of Iowa's mining camp schools at that time—and, in a measure, of schools all over Iowa. The average miner in Hiteman then earned about \$450 per year, corn sold for 20 cents per bushel, hogs were four to five cents a pound, and other things in like ratio. In 1895 the writer taught at Cromwell, Iowa, and saw corn sell for 15 cents a bushel, hogs for three cents per pound, and eggs for five cents per dozen. I received \$60 per month as principal, and considered myself fortunate.

In 1893 the school term at Hiteman was extended to nine months, with a four weeks mid-winter vacation. James Barry was hired as janitor at fifteen dollars per month, the number of teachers was increased to four and salaries were raised five dollars per month.

In 1895 bonds for \$1300 were voted to build an addition to the school house.

The first high school class

graduated in 1897 from the 11-grade course.

The principal in 1902 was hired at \$75 a month and the first grade teacher with 147 in the room, was paid \$30 a month.

The Wapello Coal Co. discontinued operations in Hiteman in 1917, selling most of its land holdings to individuals and its

County Mining Towns All Had Their Baseball Teams

In the years when Monroe county was at its peak of population and at the peak of mining activity, each of the mining towns had its baseball team and sometimes two or three teams.

Much of the record of these teams is lost except in the recollection of those taking an active part in the games of that day. Pat Rogers of Albia has summed up the early day baseball activity in Monroe county:

My own earliest recollection of events pertaining to baseball was at Avery, Albia, and Hiteman from the period of 1910 to 1923. These I would call the hey days of baseball as far as my memory is concerned. Because of radio and automobiles the sport seemed to lose steadily through the years down to the present time.

As our county was quite famous as a mining center there were numerous towns of considerable size. These towns all had their baseball teams, some of them two or three teams. I remember Hiteman, Buxton, Hocking, Albia, Avery, Foster, Hynes, Ward, Melrose, Lovilia, Lockman, White City, Maple, Block, Hilton, Buxton No. 19 all had teams and some very good players. I would say the class of these teams was probably Hiteman, Buxton and Hocking.

The Hiteman teams were composed of these players that I can remember: Harold Polson, Roy (Hun) Marinelli, Lefty Terrell and Ace Samuels, all pitchers; William Polson, first base; Herb Luke, second base; John Clarkson and John Allison, short stops; and Ellis, third base; Marinelli and the Bagnell Brothers, out-

mines to the Smoky Hollow Coal Co., which had engaged in mining at Hynes and Avery. The new company curtailed operations considerably.

The Hiteman High School was discontinued in the spring of 1943 as students were transported to Albia. The school itself becomes a part of the new Albia Community School District July 1, 1959.

fielders, and Brindle Bagnall, catcher.

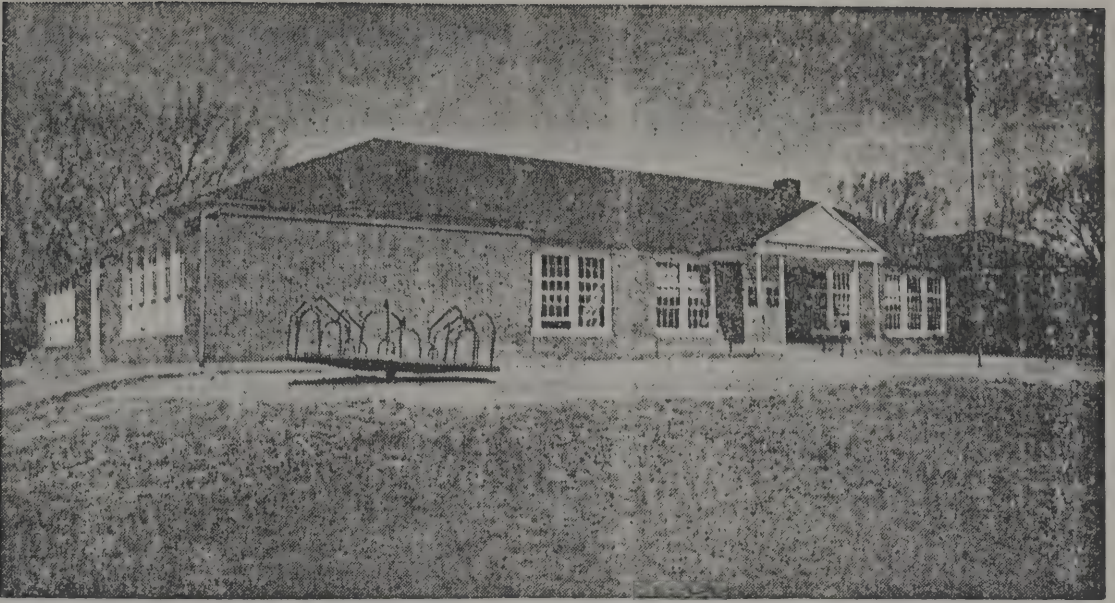
The Avery team was managed by Joe Murphy, who now resides in Des Moines. Pitchers were Tom (Lefty) Scott, Ed Angel, Joe Angel and Ridgeway. Joe Angel also played first base; Bill Caruthers, second base; Art Deskin, short stop; Shorty Cartney, third base; and Fred Robnett, catcher. Outfielders were Frank Phillips, George Osborn, Jenkin Morgan, and Arch Graham. Others were Russ Angel, catcher, and outfielder Phillip Evans.

Buxton players were: catcher, Fred Rockefeller; infielder, French Brown; first base, George Bowman; second base, Charles King; third base, Zebo Lewis; short stop, George Neal, who also played third base. Outfielders were John Garrett and Jiggie Jones, and the pitcher was Haluska.

Hocking players that I remember were Tom Oliver and Tom Phoenix, pitchers; Pollock, catcher; and Tom McLeod, first base.

The Albia team of the 1920's whom most residents remember were Joe Angel pitcher; Ab Turner and Rockefeller, catchers; Bill Maloy and Clare Deskin, first base; Art Deskin, second base; Sam Smith, short stop; Tom Owen, third base; Irving Marinelli, left field; John Sutton, center field; Johnson and McFarland, out field; Jack Smith and Tom Pearce, utility men; and Adam DeMoss, catcher.

Another baseball player was Henry Brummer, who, it was said, was the hardest hitter in the county. They say he could knock more hits over the fence than any other player.



Melrose School

Following a fire on Easter Sunday 1944, a fire which destroyed the old school in Melrose, this modern school was built on a hill overlooking the community. The Class of 1959 was the last class to be grad-

uated from the Melrose High School, since on July 1 this area becomes a part of an entirely new Albia Community School District.

John Drew Claimed First Land in Melrose in 1847

The first tract of land in what is now the town of Melrose was claimed in 1847 by John Drew, who built a cabin for himself.

Soon after John P. Currier came and it was he who started an early day saw mill in Melrose. Then came other earlier settlers, among them A. D. Brown, T. C. Stuart, J. Davenport, John McCoy, Adam Youtsey, William Gilbert, William Bernard, and Arson Glass.

The first school in Melrose was one started in 1857 and taught in a private home by Sarah Pringle, a sister of Mrs. John P. Currier. In 1858 a school house was built across the railroad tracks and south of the present site of the town of Melrose.

The second school in the town was built on ground which to this day is used for school purposes. The present modern school in Melrose was built in 1945 following a fire which on Easter Sunday 1944, destroyed the former building.

T. C. Stuart opened the first

store in Melrose in 1860.

In 1861 the post office was established with J. D. Peacock the first postmaster, T. C. Stuart the second, and Sumner Smith the third.

The town of Melrose was laid out in 1866 by John P. Currier and was named by Mrs. Currier for her home town of Melrose, Mass. Golttry and Brown platted an addition west of the original survey.

The C. B. & Q. Railroad was built to Melrose in the latter part of 1866 and the early part of 1867. The 23.08 miles from Albia to Russell were completed between Nov. 1, 1866 and April 19, 1867.

The first church built in Melrose was a Methodist Episcopal Church. The Catholic church was started in 1870 with 120 families, although pioneer services of the Catholic were held as far back as 1852 in a log cabin in Stacyville (now Georgetown).

Among the first physicians to travel in the western part of Monroe county were Dr. John Jayes

and a Dr. Lynn. The first resident physician in Melrose was Dr. James Evans and the first lawyer was John R. Hufford.

Melrose by the year 1878 had acquired a population of nearly 500 people and the town was a thriving business community. There were no business competitors to the north or south of Melrose within a radius of 25 miles.

At that time the town had three dry goods and grocery stores, a hardware store, grocery store, two drug stores, a millinery shop, a wagon maker, a carpenter, a furniture maker, a shoe cobbler, a saddler, two blacksmiths, two doctors, and one lawyer.

Melrose, Inc.

Before the railroad was built across Monroe county there was in Jackson township a community called East Melrose.

According to some writers John Drew had title to the site.

When the railroad was built through the community in 1866 the town was platted and about a decade later became known as Melrose.



Melrose Community Hall

Here's a view of the 80-foot front of the Melrose Community Hall. The building was completed in September 1939. It contains not only the gymnasium and the bleacher seating but also a stage, municipal rooms, and kitchen area for the prep-

aration of banquets. The project cost an approximate \$19,000 with the community paying 55 per cent and the balance being paid by the federal government under the Public Works Administration.

Twenty Years Ago Melrose Dedicated Community Hall

Twenty years ago—Sept. 20-21, 1939—the town of Melrose celebrated its homecoming.

Included in the celebration was a two-day rodeo performance, a colt and mule show, two dances, a carnival, a dedication of the new \$19,000 community building and a basketball game between a group of Drake University Stars and the Melrose team which won the Iowa State High School Championship in 1937.

The game was played in the new community building, a far cry from the old Melrose opera house where all of the home games for the town's basketball team were played up until that time. (Following the dedication of the community hall, the old opera house continued in use as a roller skating ring).

The Melrose Shamrocks, which won the 1937 state title, is a team long remembered in Monroe county and in Iowa. The team

gave early evidence of its strength when it rolled off 23 straight wins. It won easily the Chariton Valley title, then walked away with the Chariton Valley and Monroe County tournament championships.

In sectional meets that year the Shamrocks downed Hiteman, Derby, and Blakesburg in that order and in the Ottumwa district meet won over Hillsboro, Douds, and Martinsburg.

In the state contest the Shamrocks took a 35-34 game from Geneseo, then trimmed Newton by a 20-15 score, scored a one-sided 29-13 victory over Rolfe in the semi-final, and then for the state championship took on Marshalltown.

The Shamrocks won that game, doubling their opponents score and ending with a 35-17 victory. Members of that state championship team were Robert F. Parks, George Pavlik, Captain Walter

O'Connor, James Carr, Mike Kasper, Ray Parks, Edward Callahan, James Thynne, Raphael Navin, Bernard Lee, and Coach A. J. Hlubek.

Inventor at 81

James Duggan, who in November 1882 opened a store in Melrose and who continued in that business there for more than 60 years, was the inventor of an automobile signal.

In 1939 Duggan, then 81 years of age, was granted a patent on the device designed to communicate intentions to the driver of the vehicle behind him.

According to the patent, two electrically lighted warning signals would be mounted, one on each rear fender, reading "Right" and "Left" respectively. These lights would be controlled by the steering wheel so that they would flash on when the wheel would turn toward the right or left to start a turn.



Melrose in 1908

You have to admit to being more than 39 if you can remember the days of the town pump. Here's a view of the town of Melrose taken in 1908 showing the main

street and in the foreground the town pump with several of the boys who presumably were sent to draw water.



Melrose in 1959

Here's a view of the main street in Melrose in 1959, much the same view shown

in an earlier picture of Melrose, taken about 1908.

Albia Union Established By Matthew Robb in 1862

Over a period of more than a century weekly, twin-weekly, semi-weekly, and daily newspapers have been published in Monroe County communities including Albia, Avery, Lovilia, Buxton, and Melrose.

Many of the newspapers lasted but a short time. Others like the Albia Union can be traced down to the present day through various changes in ownership and a combining with other newspapers.

At present there are records of thirty-five or more newspapers published in the county in over 100 years.

Albia's two weekly newspapers can trace their history back through most of the century during which the City of Albia has been incorporated.

The Albia Union-Republican traces its history back through a succession of owners to May 20, 1862 when The Weekly Albia Union was established by Matthew A. Robb.

The Albia Republican was established Oct. 24, 1894.

These two papers continued as separate publications until Aug. 8, 1923 when they combined to become the Union-Republican Co. with W. D. Junkin as president and S. W. Wilson as secretary. Both had been associated with the "Republican Publishing Co. of Albia, Iowa" which was incorporated Sept. 14, 1914 with S. W. Wilson as president, W. D. Junkin as vice-president, Don McGiffin as secretary and Paul S. Junkin as treasurer.

The Monroe County News was owned during its first 37 years by J. M. Gass and his son, Vaughn Gass. It was published in recent years in the present building owned by the two Albia NEWS-papers.

The Monroe County News was incorporated April 16, 1928 with K. F. Baldrige as president; Karl D. Melcher as vice-president and treasurer, and W. D. Allender as secretary.

Robert W. Larson, present manager of The Albia NEWSpapers office, has served as president of the Union-Republican Co. since 1946. Donald A. Norberg has serv-

ed as president of the Albia Publishing Co. for the same period.

The two newspapers and the two publishing corporations have been published from the same presses and have been housed in the same building since stockholders of the two corporations signed an operating agreement Feb. 15, 1928.

The rising costs of that period were causing many newspapers to close their businesses or to sell to competitors, leaving many communities with only one newspaper. Many who were interested in the political situation in various communities were reluctant to allow the newspaper representing their political persuasion close its doors.

So the "twin-weekly" newspaper operation came into being, with the community being assured of two newspapers a week and with each political party having an organ to reflect its views.

In many of the communities competing newspapers had been published on the same day, usually Wednesday or Thursday in the case of weekly newspapers.

But stockholders of the Albia Publishing Co. and the Union-Republican Co. agreed that The Monroe County News would be published on Monday and The Union-Republican on Thursday.

They reasoned that this "twin-weekly" publication would provide the residents of the community with a twice-a-week news coverage and also allow the merchants of the community a wider latitude in advertising.

The combined or "twin-weekly" operation in Albia was one of the early ones in the United States and since then many communities have been served by similar newspapers, operating under like agreements. The first such entered into in the United States was that of The Bloomfield Newspapers in 1919. The Chariton Newspapers entered a similar agreement in 1923, the third such in the country.

For a time following the agreement in Albia the firms continued to operate a commercial printing plant separately from the office

publishing the two newspapers. Later these were combined.

Both newspapers continue to have their separate corporations and separate stockholders, and each continues to represent editorially the political party with which each was affiliated in its early days with The Albia Union-Republican distinctly Republican in its editorial policies and The Monroe County News unhesitatingly Democratic.

First Basketball Season Was 1913

The first Albia High School boys basketball team played during the 1913-1914 season.

The coach, Mr. Hamilton, had some difficulty choosing a team, since no one in the high school had ever played before.

The team played two games each with Eddyville, Corydon, Beacon, Mt. Pleasant and Moravia.

Melrose Champs First in Class B

Melrose High School had the first Class B basketball team to win a state championship when it did so in 1937.

Walt O'Connor and "Thin Jim" Thynne were the brightest stars as the "Gaels" defeated Geneseo, Newton, Rolfe and Marshalltown in the state meet.

Thynne led Melrose scoring during the four games with 46 points, four less than the tournament leader.

Ad Hlubek coached the Melrose team.

LOOKED FOR GOLD—

Andrew Jackson Casady, an early Albian, left the state in 1862 with a party of men to prospect in the recently-discovered gold fields in British Columbia. Casady received a gunshot wound during an engagement with Indians, but returned to the state where he was later elected county superintendent, auditor, surveyor, assessor and attorney.

WINS MATCH—

Lloyd Goode of Albia was the winner of the state plowing match held in 1951 at Humboldt.

Buxton Has Disappeared as a Town But Still Lives On in Its People

(Editor's Note: The following article entitled "The Rise and Fall of Buxton" is by Jacob A. Swisher and is reprinted in its entirety from the June 1945 issue of *The Palimpsest*, monthly publication of the State Historical Society of Iowa. It is reprinted by permission.)

In the decade of the eighties the town of Muchakinoch, five miles south of Oskaloosa, in Mahaska County, was a flourishing coal mining community. About that time the Consolidation Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, became interested in Iowa coal and sent its agent, J. E. Buxton, to Muchakinoch to purchase coal. Eventually, he was succeeded by his son, Ben C. Buxton.

When laborers at these mines became scarce because of strikes and increased demand for labor, H. A. "Hobe" Armstrong, a resident of Muchakinoch, and other agents of the company went to Virginia to induce Negroes to come and work in the Iowa mines. Negro miners came also from Kentucky and Tennessee, and presently Muchakinoch had a large colored population.

For the transportation of coal from this area, the Chicago and North Western Railway had run a branch from its main line at Belle Plaine, southwestward to What Cheer, thence to Muchakinoch and Lakonta. When the mines at Muchakinoch ceased to be profitable the railroad extended its tracks farther southward just over the line into Monroe county, and Ben Buxton and his miners, both white and colored moved by train in a body, and founded the town of Buxton, about twelve miles north of Albia.

During the first decade of the twentieth century Buxton became one of the largest coal-mining towns west of the Mississippi River. Its population of approximately five thousand was about half white and half colored. In 1906 the Regal Coal Company, the Ackers Coal Company, and

mines Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Consolidation Coal Company were located near Buxton. The output from these mines that year was 1,183,143 tons of coal. This made Monroe county the largest coal-producing county in Iowa.

At that time and in the years immediately following, Buxton was reputed to be the largest unincorporated town in the United States. There was no city government—no mayor, no council, no police force. Order was maintained, insofar as order prevailed, by township and county officers, chiefly constables and deputy sheriffs.

Rowdyism and violence prevailed throughout the town. Murders were not rare. Holdups and robberies were common, and assaults were frequent. A former resident refers to the town as a modern Sodom and adds: "People think I am telling a cock and bull story when I tell them what I saw in Buxton. But it's the truth."

But Buxton was not wholly bad even in those days. There were churches of various denominations—one maintained by colored Methodists, and one supported by white Methodists, a Swedish Lutheran Church and a church for colored folk of the Baptist faith. Schools were maintained for both white and colored pupils. Usually they were not segregated. At one time Buxton had a thoroughly mixed high school, with a Negro superintendent and a Negro principal, with teachers of both races, and with both white and black pupils attending.

When Buxton was at its height, no other town in Iowa could boast of so many professional and business people of the colored race. Mrs. Minnie B. London, for many years a teacher in the Buxton schools, writes: "Doctors, lawyers, teachers, druggists, pharmacists, undertakers, clerks, the Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Constable, members of the School Board, and what have you" were of Negro blood. There were, of

course, physicians, ministers, lawyers, teachers, merchants, mechanics, and miners of the white race, too, for Buxton was a thoroughly mixed community. There, too, as in other towns, good and evil influences existed side by side. No one race or group was responsible for all the evil influences, nor was any one race or group to be credited with all the good. Rather the good and the evil, like the white and colored population, was scattered throughout the town.

Various parts of the town or "camp," as it was commonly called, were given characteristic names. "East Swede Town" and "West Swede Town" designated areas in which Swedish immigrants predominated. Another section of town was called "Gobblers Nob"—just why, no one seemed to know. "Sharp End" applied to the "sudden termination of the town to the south." In that area was Ike Hutchinson's drug store where Mrs. Hattie Hutchinson, said to be the only colored woman registered pharmacist in Iowa, filled prescriptions. Coopertown, named in honor of B. F. Cooper, another Negro druggist, was located to the north on the Mahaska County line. But these areas were all parts of the Buxton community.

News of local interest appeared in the *Gazette*, the *Advocate*, and the *Bulletin*, which were published weekly in Buxton at different times. Then Mrs. London wrote her reminiscences for the *Howard Newspaper Syndicate* in 1940, her descriptions of the unique community were as circumstantial as the items that might have been read during the decade from 1906 to 1916 in the columns of these papers. For example: "Manie Lobbins had a livery barn in the Sharp End, and since this was in the horse and buggy days no one was required to take Hobson's choice.

"If you wanted coffee like your mother made, you could go to the Rising Sun Restaurant in Coopertown, operated by Mrs. Anna Lobbins. She would serve

you a hot lunch or a complete dinner at reasonable prices.

"Peter Carey's barber shop was also in this section, located across from Cooper's store. He was always in whenever one wanted a hair cut or shave.

"The hair dressing, manicuring, face massage, and chiropody were all done by Madam Ella Yancy. She was an honor graduate of the New York College of Hairdressing. Madam Yancy was Buxton's best specialist in scalp treatment. 'If your hair won't grow, won't straighten, all you have to do is to see Madam Yancy and find out the reason and get a remedy'; and 'If your wrinkles won't leave and your cheeks won't fill out, see Madam Yancy'; and 'If your corns bother you and just won't stop hurting, see Madam Yancy'.

"Near the depot Anderson Perkins and Son operated a hotel and confectionary. They advertised good meals and first class service. Hotel rates \$1 and \$1.50.

"If you desired an old fashioned meal and did not wish to go home or bother to cook on a hot day, all you had to do was to stop in the Jeffers Restaurant, run by Andy Jeffers and his wife Maggie.

"Peter Abington, the caterer, kept his wagon on the street all day long selling ice cream, pies, bread, butter and eggs.

"Lewis Reasby had a hamburger stand in front of the Y.M.C.A. His comical manner of crying his wares would attract passers-by who would stop to listen to him, then find themselves thrusting their hand into their pockets and saying, 'A hot dog please.'"

The Y.M.C.A. was a large three-story building built expressly for the colored miners by the coal company. Though slow to be accepted, it eventually became a popular center of recreation. At one time this was reputed to be "the largest Negro Y.M.C.A. in the country" with a membership of about three hundred. The third floor was occupied by the rooms of many secret societies, for nearly every adult belonged to one or more. "When a member died his lodge would turn out in full regalia. The funeral procession would be headed by the band playing a funeral dirge all the way to the cemetery. The Buxton Negro Concert Band was famous

throughout southern Iowa. Under the leadership of F. E. Groggins, it had frequent engagements in surrounding towns, playing at fairs and on other occasions.

The second floor of the Y.M.C.A. was occupied by a spacious auditorium, with a stage and dressing rooms. There the Langois sisters, better known as the "French women," displayed motion pictures every night, which afforded enjoyable recreation for the miners and their families. Road shows as well as motion pictures were featured in the auditorium — among them East Lynne and the Count of Monte Christo. Among the Negro characters who entertained packed houses were Booker T. Washington, Hallie I. Brown, Blind Boone, and Roscoe Conklin Simmons.

The homes of the miners at Buxton were owned by the coal company. They were usually five or six-room frame structures, "each built on about a quarter acre of land so that the miners could have a cow, chickens, pigs, and small gardens." The streets were irregular, "following the lay of the land." There were "no sidewalks to speak of," and of course no city treasury and no city engineer. There were, however, a few electric lights, and a telephone office. Three company doctors took care of the sick and injured, but they had no hospital facilities. Under the auspices of the company, an association was organized whereby single men for seventy-five cents and married men for \$1.50 would have medical attention.

Ben C. Buxton was social minded, though rather paternalistic. "He would offer prizes for the best kept yards and gardens. At each Christmas season for a time he would give a turkey and a basket of groceries to each family—white and colored—and some years a gallon of fine syrup from his father's estate in Vermont." He also tried to prevent trouble by forbidding saloons on company property. Although saloons were not permitted in the town of Buxton or in Monroe county, liquor could be obtained at the drug stores. Moreover, saloons flourished just north of Buxton, over the Mahaska county line.

A big general company store was operated by W. A. Wells, a brother-in-law of Ben Buxton, and

the company meat market was under the direction of "Hobe" Armstrong. For both the store and the meat market there was a credit plan and "a check-off system" whereby accounts were deducted from the miner's pay. No cash was needed. As goods were ordered, the clerks punched the amount on the customer's credit card. The total sum was then withheld on the next pay day. The miners, however, were not compelled to buy at the company store. "Everything is kept there from wedding garments to coffins," commented a reporter in 1910. "They have a system that takes every penny to the cashier's desk like in the biggest houses in Chicago."

On the night of February 21, 1911, a fire of unknown origin destroyed the 'big store' and its contents, causing a loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Food supplies were shipped in carload lots from Oskaloosa to meet immediate demands. Although the store was soon rebuilt and stocked with new goods, it never was as prominent in the life of the community as the old store had been. At night, after the miners had cleaned up and eaten supper, they used to gather at the store to smoke and visit. There was no objection to loafing. The manager preferred to have the men hang around the store instead of spending their time and money at the saloons.

In busy seasons the miners made big wages. They were paid in gold and silver. "It was a common thing to see a man with a twenty dollar gold coin on his watch chain." As a rule the young men were well dressed. Many of them wore tailor-made clothes and some had high silk hats for special occasions. They spent freely. A former resident observed that as soon as they had a few dollars in the bank, they would "go to Albia and buy out the town."

In 1913 mine No. 18 was opened a few miles south of Buxton. It was believed that it would last for twenty years. The equipment was extensive, modern, and powerful. "Eight boilers were necessary to furnish steam, and an engine room filled with dynamos, steam turbines and hoisting engines occupied almost a half block." At this new mine "Billy Llewellyn hung up his hoisting



Albia Country Club

This club is located just east of the Albia city limits. It has a nine-hole golf course, a swimming pool with a complete filtering system, the club house, a family

picnic area and playground for the youngsters, and a lake that's popular with both fishermen and boaters.

record of 3,774 tons of coal in eight hours."

Meanwhile, the Chicago and North Western Railway Company had extended its tracks southwestward to Bucknell and Haydock and these towns attracted business that had formerly gone to Buxton. Then came the first World War. The railroad company not only abandoned its plans for further extension, but removed its equipment from Haydock, closed the mines at Bucknell, and stopped the train several miles short of the terminal.

During the war, however, the demand for coal was so great that the Consolidation Coal Company was forced to sacrifice everything for production. Accordingly, the big mine No. 18, worked overtime. The peak of coal production in Iowa was reached in 1917 when over nine million tons were mined, nearly a fourth of it in Monroe county. After the war, however, the business depression, increased competition with Illinois and Kentucky coal,

and the decline of railroad transportation severely reduced production. Later trouble developed. On March 15, 1927, No. 18 closed, six years before its estimated time. Fifteen days later, No. 19, a 1950-ton mine, shut down with the declaration of a strike. Two years later more than a hundred cars of coal were still waiting at the bottom to be hoisted.

Meanwhile the Consolidation Coal Company was disposing of its Buxton property estimated in value at \$2,000,000. Company-owned miners' homes were being sold for fifty dollars each, while "junk men" were "awaiting the results of their bids on the remains at the Buxton No. 18 — once the largest mine in Iowa."

In October, 1929, the Oskaloosa Times, commenting on conditions in Buxton reported: "The four winds called to the population and last year it literally melted away. The banking and business houses began closing. School opened in the fine high school this year with only a few

pupils and one school building entirely unused . . . Like some ancient village in the jungle, the weeds and undergrowth are creeping in on Bucknell and Haydock. Today they are standing in the lobby of the movie theatre; six months from now nature will reclaim its own, and only a few foundations, a ramshackle store or two, will mark the glory which was once only Buxton's."

Alas, how true the prophecy!

As a precaution of safety in June, 1944, the Hercules Powder Company of Chicago used twelve pounds of dynamite, set at the base of the 155-foot stack at Buxton mine No. 18 to level it to earth. Erected in 1918 at a cost of \$10,000, the giant stack had served its day. Made of concrete and steel, the stack fell gracefully to the ground "and shattered within inches of the opening of the shaft." The debris was used to fill the shaft of what had been one of Iowa's greatest mines.

With the closing of the mines, Buxton became a deserted vil-

lage. For the most part the area is now a cornfield. Cement foundations of the old store remain. An eroding embankment marks what was once a busy railroad. The large stone warehouse with its red tile roof still stands, but it too is now badly weathered. Yonder in the low lands are the remains of the old vault—a once substantial brick structure where great quantities of gold and silver were stored, and from which the miners received their bi-weekly pay. This brick and stone structure, like old Buxton, itself, is all but gone.

Perhaps the most significant landmark in all this area is one that is not made of brick, or stone, or steel. Rather it is a work of art. Upon the highlands of what was once East Swede Town the Swedish Lutheran Church, a substantial frame structure, still stands. But it is now a typical rural church with little of outward appearance to attract the attention of passers-by. Inside the church, however, just over the altar, and facing the congregation as they sit in the wooden pews, is a beautiful painting, seven by eleven feet in dimensions, with a background of blue, representing Christ in Gethsemane. It was painted by Birger Sandzen in 1904, when Buxton was a flourishing mining town. Today Buxton is gone. Only the church with its beautiful painting remains.

No, Buxton is not entirely gone. Ancient Rome fell, but it still lives in history. Buxton, as a town, with its boasted material wealth and prosperity is gone. Yet there is a hint of immortality even in a deserted mining camp. In history and in memory Buxton still lives.

Look backward across the years to the time when Muchakinoek was a flourishing mining town, before Buxton was founded. A colored lad, E. A. Carter, was the son of a coal miner, and he himself worked in the mines. Young Carter was resolved to get an education. He attended the State University of Iowa, graduating in Liberal Arts and Medicine. For the practice of his profession he located at Buxton where he became assistant and then chief surgeon for the North Western Railway Company and the Consolidation Coal Company in that

community. Now he is a prominent physician and surgeon in Detroit, Michigan.

Another outstanding Negro citizen of Buxton was Attorney George H. Woodson, who practiced law there for twenty years, and served his people so well that he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of State Representative — the only Negro ever so honored by a major party in Iowa. Other prominent residents of Buxton, both colored and white, might be mentioned, but these will suffice to show that memories of Buxton still live.

Many people throughout Iowa and neighboring states recall mining interests and activities at Buxton. Indeed, in recent years, it has been the custom to hold an annual reunion at the site of this once flourishing mining town. Former residents of Buxton come from Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, and other cities, and, indeed, from other States to observe the annual festivities and to recall the days of prosperity and adversity — the rise and fall of Buxton.

J. A. Swisher.

Note: The significant landmark to which Swisher refers in his article is now, too, a thing of the past. On Dec. 21, 1954, as the children of the Sunday school of Ebenezer Lutheran Church of Buxton were rehearsing their Christmas program a fire started from an overheated chimney. The entire church burned, without harm to any individuals, but those immediately on the scene could not save the Sandzen painting.

BUXTON PAPER—

Buxton has a new paper. The Vindicator, with E. Robbins as editor and a stock company, including Atty. Geo. Woodson back of him. It starts out as a monthly but hopes to become a weekly. —From The Melrose Big Four Record, Jan. 18, 1908.

BUXTON—

The first coal washing plant in Iowa was established at Lakonta in Mahaska county in 1912. For the most part, this plant washed only screenings furnished by Consolidated Coal Company of Buxton.

SPECIAL ACT—

In Feb., 1936, the Monroe County Board of Supervisors purchased and removed stone from the farm of Cyrus Hall for use on secondary roads. Hall was a member of the board of supervisors, however, making the transaction not in accordance with the law. The 47th General Assembly passed a measure authorizing the board to pay Hall the \$1,070.45, since the stone had already been removed and used.

CIVIL WAR WOUNDS—

Harrison Hickenlooper, after participating in the battles of Shiloh, Black River, Jackson, Corinth and Vicksburg, was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge and was discharged for disability after nearly three years of Civil War service. He later served eight years as Monroe county treasurer, and was a school teacher and merchant in Albia.

FIRST STALLIONS—

James K. Watson, who moved to Monroe county with his parents in 1871, was associated with a firm which brought the first Clyde and Percheron stallions into the county.

VICE CHAIRMAN—

N. E. Kendall, who began practicing law in Albia in 1889, was secretary for one term and vice chairman for two terms of the Republican State Central Committee.

ALBIA UNION EXTRA—

The Albia Union on Sunday, Feb. 28, 1909 issued an extra describing the arrest of and confession of a murderer, and the mob from Ottumwa which came to avenge the murder of the Ottumwa woman.

I.O.O.F.—

The first Odd Fellows Lodge here, Monroe Lodge No. 81, was organized Oct. 11, 1855, with just five charter members. In 1876 Robert McCormick organized Albia Encampment No. 19, I.O.O.F.

FIRST G. A. R. POST—

J. R. Castle Post No. 313, G.A.R., of Avery was the first established in this part of the state.

Albia Factories Make Aluminum Doors, Mouse Traps, Archery Tackle, Feeds

Manufacturing in Albia and in Monroe county in 1959 covers a variety of products, from concrete blocks to archery tackle, from aluminum doors to mouse traps, from feeds to fertilizers, and from ice cream to fryers.

Albia's biggest single employer is The Moloney Company, located at 210 North A Street. This firm recently completed its third addition in three years.

Paul S. Moloney, owner of the plant, completed negotiations on Feb. 23, 1956 with representatives of the Albia Chamber of Commerce Industrial Bureau and announced that the new plant would manufacture combination aluminum doors in Albia.

Two weeks later four Moloney trucks rolled into Albia with machinery and materials, ready to set up and begin training the initial work force for the new factory. Manufacture of the combination aluminum storm and screen doors was started on a small scale in the Duea Chevrolet Co. building on Benton Ave. West, a building still leased for storage and other purposes.

Later the company moved into a building owned by Dr. Frank N. Bay and located on North A Street. Within 15 months after the initial announcement workmen were completing a new addition to house the 1400-ton extrusion press. It doubled the space occupied by the company. A second addition was completed in 1958 and a third in February 1959 with others projected within two years.

The firm manufactures a variety of Moloney All-Weather Aluminum Combination Doors, Moloney Picture Vue Sliding Glass Doors, Moloney Jalecousie Doors, Moloney Space-Age Enclosures, and is rapidly expanding its line of products.

In addition to manufacturing these doors for distribution through its own outlets and distributors, The Moloney Company manufactures for Sears Roebuck and Company a complete line of combination doors and other aluminum doors. These are market-

ed through Sears, Roebuck, and Company in its real stores and through its mail order catalog and mail order stores.

Present employment at the plant is in excess of 130 full time employees, most of whom are employed on a year-around basis. Production in the spring of 1959 averaged 20,000 doors a month and the weekly payroll of the firm is in excess of \$10,000. The firm has initiated for its employees a profit sharing plan, and has expanded its hospitalization, surgical and medical plans and also covers its employees with an accident and sickness policy.

At the present the manufacturing and warehousing operation in the main plant occupies 43,747 square feet of space, with two auxiliary operations outside of the main plant. The firm has also added this spring a number of trucks to the fleet already operating.

Perhaps the second largest plant in Albia in terms of total employment is that operated by L. L. Behnke. Behnke's Produce processes and markets Behnke's Famous Fryers in more than 62 communities in Central and Southern Iowa.

In 1958 housewives in this area bought more than half a million Behnke processed chickens.

From a small scale start in Albia 19 years ago the plant has expanded until now it has a top capacity of 20,000 fryers a week. In 1949 when the firm started processing the fryers, 3,000 a week was the top production.

L. L. Behnke, the firm's owner, came to Albia in 1933 as manager for the Neil Creamery Co. of Tama. Behnke purchased the firm in 1940 and in 1950 changed the name.

In 1949 the fryer processing was started on a small scale, but the operation expanded quickly and Behnke was forced into larger quarters. In 1954 he built his present plant in south Albia and in 1957 added two additions to the operation.

The Albia-processed poultry is

sold under two names. Fryers sold by Behnke are labeled "Behnke's Famous Fryers." In September 1957 the firm started processing and packing also for Hy-Vee Food Stores under the "Hy-Vee Lushus Fryers" label.

All of the Behnke equipment is manufactured by the Barker Poultry Equipment Co. in Ottumwa.

Last year the firm processed a total of 1,700,000 pounds of fryers. Of the more than half a million chickens, 300,000 were packed under the two labels and an additional 200,000 were individually ice packed. The Behnke plant has its own ice manufacturing machine with a 4,500-pound-per-day capacity. The present payroll totals 30 employees, both men and women.

Another Albia plant known throughout the United States is the Kness Manufacturing Co., operated by A. E. Kness and his sons. The firm manufactures a "Ketch - All Automatic Mouse Trap," with a spring-controlled rotary gate which can trap up to 25 mice at one setting.

The Kness family moved to Albia in 1945 with the help of the Albia Booster Club (a forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce) and set up a manufacturing plant in a former warehouse at 112 S. Second Street. The factory is still located in this warehouse, although it has been enlarged twice.

The Kness traps are marketed in continental United States, Hawaii, Canada, and Japan. The firm also manufactures the V-Cut Garden Hoes, designed by Kness and his sons, Marvin and Arnold.

The Albia Block Co., owned and operated by Charles Miller since 1944, manufactures a line of concrete blocks in its plant at 1020 South Clinton St.

The Diamond Bottling Works, founded in Albia in 1881 as the Albia Pop Factory, continues to manufacture soft drinks. The firm has been in its present location at 202 Third Avenue East since January 1894. It was pur-



Monroe County Hospital

Newest of a number of hospitals which have served Monroe county over a period of years is the Monroe County Hospital, first authorized in 1946, built in 1954,

and added to in 1957. Located on Benton Avenue West, the hospital will have a 44-bed capacity when all contemplated remodeling is completed.

chased by F. M. Weeber in 1904 and since 1920 has been owned and operated by his son, L. W. Weeber.

The Hardinger Dairy, located on Washington Avenue East, is another Albia manufacturing plant. Started in the fall of 1932 as a creamery, and as a milk bottling plant, Hardinger's began the manufacture of ice cream in 1945.

Two local firms are engaged in feed manufacture. They are the Goode Seed and Feed Co., which manufactures Goode's "Gold Banner" feeds and the Steel Feed Co., which manufactures "Steel's Super Feeds."

Another Albia firm, the Kerr Manufacturing Co., 121 Washington Avenue East, makes roof gutters, air handling ducts, and various other sheet metal products.

The Albia Rendering Co., a division of National By-Products, Inc., has a payroll of 28 persons at the local factory. The firm produces tankage, grease, and hides, and manufactures fertilizer.

The Albia Light and Railway Company, founded in 1892 as the Albia Electric Light and Power, provides electricity for lighting and power to more than 1,600 customers in Albia alone. It man-

ufactures steam heat used by about 75 per cent of the business district, and manufactures a portion of the electricity used.

Vaults are produced by the Albia Monument Company.

The Union-Republican Co. and the Albia Publishing Co., operating from the same plant, produce a varied line of printed products.

Another one-man plant is owned and operated by George Gergley, a Bluff Creek township farmer, under the name Gergely Manufacturing Co. It is in its second year. Gergley manufactures a shock absorber-type supporter for caterpillar patrols.

One of the really unique Albia manufacturing firms is The Stafford Company, 525 South Clinton, which in 1959 will prepare more than 4 million individual feathers for archery tackle.

A total of 15 employees of the firm prepare, dye, and ship turkey feathers to specifications of manufacturers in this country and in foreign countries.

An addition in the spring of 1959 allows working space for the millions of feathers. Raw feathers come into the plant from picking plants in Iowa and Missouri. They're washed, preened, and

dried in a laundry type dryer. A Stafford-built machine puts the feathers into proper shape for mounting on arrows. They're dyed in five colors—for darts, arrows, Indian headdress, and specialty toys.

So Albia in 1959 has a diversity of manufacturing plants, all relatively small but providing employment for many individuals in Albia and Monroe county. Hundreds of other residents in Monroe county find employment in Ottumwa, Knoxville and Newton.

CHEESE FACTORIES—

Amos F. Miller, who came to Monroe county in 1855, operated cheese factories near Avery and Albia, and was later manager of a factory northeast of Albia with a capacity of 7,000 pounds of milk daily.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE—

One of the first branches in Iowa of the National Citizens' Alliance, a predecessor of the Populist party, was formed at Albia.

GRASS SOLD—

The grass growing in the Public square in 1863 was sold for \$4.65.



Medical Care

Here's a story of medical care in Monroe county over a period of years. At the top is a picture of the Albia Hospital as it appeared when operated by Dr. Miller. Below is the building which served as the Miner's Hospital and as the Smith Hospital. Also pictured at the left is the first motor driven ambulance in Monroe county. From left to right are Dr. T. E. Gutch, Alvin Engstrom, and A. B. Gutch.

Business and Professional Directory Of Albion and Monroe County

Because the individual business places and the professional men of the community in 1959 will be of historical interest, the following business and professional directory has been prepared.

Every effort has been made to provide an accurate and complete list of all businesses in operation as of June 10, 1959, in order that an accurate picture of the business life of Monroe county might be given.

Abstracts

Holligshead Abstract Co., 1 North Clinton
Monroe County Abstract Co., 17 Washington Ave. E.

Appliances

Slokosky Maytag and Appliances, Lovilia

Artificial Breeding

Iowa Breeders Cooperative, Wm. A. Henderson,
Technician, North Main and A Ave.

Associations

Albia Chamber of Commerce, 111 Washington
Ave. E.
United Mine Workers of America District 13, 120
Benton Ave. E.

Attorneys

Francis C. Cameron, 3½ Benton Ave. E.
W. Keith Cash, 104 South Main St.
W. G. Goodwin, 13½ South Clinton St.
Frank J. Karpan, 3½ Benton Ave. E.
Hugh W. Lundy, 12 Washington Ave. E.
Edmond B. Morris, 3½ Benton Ave. E.
Alfred M. Pabst, 1½ Benton Ave. W.

Automobile — New Cars

Albia Motor Co., 114 North Clinton St.
Briggs Motor Co., 204 South Main St.
Roy Brooke Motor Co., 9 Benton Ave. W.
Ducan Chevrolet Co., 115 South Main St.
Sofranko Garage, Lovilia

Automobile — Wholesale Parts

The Galliers Co., 15 Benton Ave. W.
Pierson Auto Supply, 128 South Main St.
Sieg Auto Parts Co., 116 Washington Ave. E.

Automobile — Supplies

Coast to Coast Store, 18 Washington Ave. E.
Farm Block Motors, 114 Washington Ave. E.
Oehler Bros. Firestone, 6 South Main St.
Western Auto Associate Store, 8 South Main St.

Breeding

Charles Bowery, Pigeons, Bantams, Lovilia

Banks

First Iowa State Bank, 23 Benton Ave. E.
Peoples National Bank, 102 South Main St.

Beauty Shops

Anna Evans Beauty Shop, 25½ South Clinton St.
Eva's Beauty Shop, 24 South Main St.
Fran's Beauty Shop, 121 North Second St.
Fashion Beauty Salon, 10 Washington Ave. E.
Nellie's Beauty Shop, 5 Benton Ave. E.
Olive's Beauty Shop, Lovilia
Porter Beauty Shop, 8 North Clinton St.
Zola's Beauty Nook, 1409 Benton Ave. E.

Barber Shops

Barnes Barber Shop, 13 South Clinton St.
Masick Barber Shop, Lovilia
Thomas Barber Shop, 3 North Main St.
Van Gilder Barber Shop, 1 North Clinton St.
David Ward, 8 North Clinton St.
Wignall Barber Shop, Melrose

Beverages

Diamond Bottling Works, 202 Third Ave. E.

Billiards

Nick's Recreation, 105 Benton Ave. E.
Pat's Billiards, 9 Benton Ave. E.

Bookkeeping Service

Perry's Bookkeeping Service, 36 13th Ave. W.

Bus Lines

American Bus Lines, 25 Benton Ave. E.
Blue Arrow Coach Lines, 203 Second Ave. W.

Blacksmith

McGee Blacksmith Shop, Melrose

Bowling

Bill's Bowling, North Clinton St.

Chiropractors

Parrott and Parrott, 108 South Second St.

Cigar Stores

Golden's Cigar Store, 16 South Main St.
Tatman Cigar Store, 23 Benton Ave. E.

Cleaners and Dyers

Albia Cleaners, 116 Benton Ave. E.
Iowa Cleaners, 17 North Clinton St.

Clothing — Men

Williams Clothing Co., 9 South Clinton St.

Clothing — Children's

Loycene's, 3 North Clinton

Coal

Acme Coal Co., Lovilia
Cedar Creek Coal Co., Lovilia
Cedar Valley Coal Co., Lovilia
Godfrey Ice and Coal Co., 818 Benton Ave. E.
Good Coal Co., Lovilia
Maple Coal Co., Eddyville
Oakdale Coal Co., Lovilia
O'Brien Coal Co., Lovilia
University Ave. Coal Co., Lovilia

Concrete Blocks

Albia Block Co., 1020 South Clinton St.

Concrete — Ready Mixed

Ideal Ready Mix Co., C Ave. W.

Contractors — Building

Eugene E. Angove, 723 North E St.
Floyd Carter, South 10th Street
Della Vedova Bros., 403 North 10th St.

Chickens

Behnke's Famous Fryers, Highway 60 South

Dairy Products

Gordon Dairy Creme, Lovilia
Hardinger Dairy, 122 Washington Ave. E.
Koffman's Home Town Dairy 1223 Third Ave. E.
Loney's Dairy Queen, 1216 Benton Ave. E.
Magie's Dairy Sweet, 803 South Clinton St.
Marydale Farm Dairy, Rte. 5, Albion
Spencer Dairy, 17th Ave. W.
Thorson's Dairy Sweet, Benton Ave. W.

Dentists

Dr. J. J. Bates, 19½ South Clinton St.
Dr. D. K. Orelup, 20 Washington Ave. W.
Dr. G. L. Robb, 1½ South Clinton St.
Dr. A. E. Scott, 2½ Benton Ave. E.

Department Stores

Gambles, 6 Washington Ave. E.
J. C. Penney Co., 18 Washington Ave. E.
Spurgeon's Store, 3 Benton Ave. E.

Drug Stores

Brawdy's Drug Store, 25 Benton Ave. E.
Hess Drug Store, 2 Washington Ave. E.
Love Rexall Drug, West Side of Square

Electric Light and Power

Albia Light and Railway Co., 10 North Main St.
Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative, 203 South Main St.
Iowa Power and Light Co., Lovilia
Iowa Southern Utilities Co., Sub Station, 1102 Benton Ave. E.

Electric

Kelly Electric, 223 North 10th St.

Express Companies

Railway Express Agency, Inc., North A St.

Farm Equipment

Belzer Implement Co., 116 North Second St.
Henderson Implement Co., A Ave. E.
Marlin and Son, A Ave. E.
Monroe County Truck and Implement Co., 119 South Main St.

Feed and Seed

Anderson Farm Service, 12 South A St.
Goode Seed and Feed Co., 117 Washington Ave. E.
Melrose Grain Co., Melrose
Newton Feed and Supply, Lovilia
Steel Feed Co., 124 North A St.

Florists

Loycene's Albia Floral, 3 North Clinton St.
Richey Florists, 512 North Third St.
Thomas Floral, Lovilia

Funeral Directors

Downs Funeral Home, 123 South Second St.
Humeston Funeral Home, 316 South Clinton
Lewis Funeral Home, 121 Benton Ave. E.
Zimmerman Funeral Home, Lovilia

Furniture

Humeston's, 11 Benton Ave. E.
Miners Store, Lovilia

Garages — Repair

Al' Auto and Tire Repair, Lovilia
Caudill's Automotive Service, 14 A Ave. W.
Leo C. Durbala, Lovilia
Hawbaker Carburetor and Electric, 813 Benton Ave. E.
Hopkin's Auto Repair, 15 North Main St.
Kelly and Wells Garage, Lovilia
McKissick Auto Repair, 109 South Clinton St.
Shaw Tire and Battery, 107 South Clinton St.
Bill Turner Garage, 316 A Ave. E.

Garbage Hauling

Clifford Allison, 803 A Ave. E.
Sterling and Haywood, Lovilia
Pearl Thomas, 519 North B St.

Gas — Bottled

Dooley Maytag Co., 103 South Clinton
Friday's Gas Co., 503 Benton Ave. W.
Munn & Cassaday Co., Inc., of Albia, 510 North Main St.

Gunsmith

Cooper Gunsmith, Lovilia

Grocers

Amsberry Grocery, Lovilia
DeMoss and Son, 304 Third Ave. E.
Chas. Dotts Grocery, 122 D Ave. W.
The Food Center, West Side of Square
Haley's Grocery, Melrose
Hy-Vee Food Store, Washington Ave. W.
J. & R. Food Mart, 309 B Ave. E.
Karso Grocery and Market, 1001 South Clinton St.
Kitterman Grocery, 803 A Ave. E.
Mathias Grocery, Avery
O'Connor Grocery, Melrose
Pickerell's Store, Georgetown
Ralph Orr O. K. Market, South Sixth St.
Papich Grocery, Lovilia
Joseph Parenza Grocery, 1512 South Main St.
Ruben Grocery and Meats, South Clinton St.
Thomas Store, Rte. 5

United Food Market, West Side of Square
Wilkinson Grocery, 1009 Benton Ave. E.
Woodward Grocery, 304 B Ave. W.
Weller Store, Weller
Waters Grocery, Lovilia

Hardware

William Currie Hardware, Melrose
Darby Hardware, 21 Benton Ave. E.
DeVos Hardware, 120 South Main St.

Hatcheries

Carlson Hatchery, 1511 South Main St.
Polson Hatchery, 19 North Clinton St.

Heating Contractors

Clark Bros., 120 Washington Ave. E.
Kerr Manufacturing Co., 121 Washington Ave. E.

Hospitals

Monroe County Hospital, 118 Benton Ave. W.

Hotels

Clark Hotel, 22 North Clinton St.

House Movers

Scott Construction Co., 601 North Main St.

Insurance

Albert Carlson Insurance Agency, 101½ Benton Ave. E.
Crumley Insurance, Lovilia
Cummins Insurance, Lovilia
The Hollingshead Co., 1 North Clinton
Stanley D. Hoyne, Insurance, 102½ Washington Ave. E.
Earl W. Jones, Rte. 3
M. E. Mikkelsen, 116½ Washington Ave. E.
Monroe County Farm Bureau, Washington Ave. E.
Frank Parry Agency, 13 Benton Ave. E.
Denzil F. Patton, 106 Washington Ave. E.
Robert W. Smith, 123 Third Ave. W.
Woodcock Insurance, 410 S. Second St.
D. E. Wynes and Co., 11½ Benton Ave. E.

Interior Decorators

Robert T. Bates, 23 Benton Ave. E.

Jewelry

The Gem Shop, 24 South Clinton St.
Illingworth's Jewelry, 14 South Main St.

Junk Dealers

Southern Iron and Metal, 319 North C St.

Laundries

Laundromat, Washington Ave. W.
Smith Laundry, 710 Washington Ave. E.

Livestock Buyers

Albia Sales Co., Highway 60 North
Herbert Bettis, Rte. 5

Locker Plants

Davis Frozen Food Lockers, West Side of Square

Lumber

Falvey Bros., 123 South Clinton St.
Griffin Timber Sales, 304 Washington Ave. W.
Hawkeye Lumber Co., 15 A Ave. W.

Manufacturers

Gergley Manufacturing Co., Rte. 1, Eddyville
Kness Manufacturing Co., 112 South Second St.
The Moloney Co., 210 North A St.
The Stafford Co., 525 South Clinton St.

Monuments

Albia Granite Co., Second Ave. W.
Albia Monument Co., 114 Washington Ave. E.

Motels

Duckey's Motel, 1616 Benton Ave. E.
Thorson Motel and Service Station, 602 Benton Ave. W.

Moving

Lewis Transfer Service, 14 North Clinton

Newspapers

Monroe County News, 111 Benton Ave. E.
Albia Union-Republican, 111 Benton Ave. E.
Lovilia Reporter, Lovilia

Nurserymen

Wilson's Nursery, Rte. 1

Oil Distributors

Bob L. Anderson, Sinclair Bulk Service, Benton Ave. W.
Donald Bettis Standard Service, North Main St.
Tom Dearing Mobil Bulk Plant, D Ave. W.
Lovilia Oil Co., Lovilia
Delbert Muilenburg, D-X Bulk Service, 327 Benton Ave. W.
John Sullivan, Conoco Service, 110 B Ave. W.

Optometrist

Dr. G. A. Hannum, East Side of Square

Photographers

Ver Baere Albia Studio, 20 South Main St.

Physicians and Surgeons

Dr. F. N. Bay, 13 South Clinton
Dr. W. S. Chester, 26 South Main St.
Dr. T. E. Gutch, 926 Fourth Ave. E.
Dr. G. A. Jenkins, 220 South C St.
Dr. Don N. Orelup, 22 Washington Ave. W.
Dr. H. J. Richter, 208 S. Clinton St.
Dr. R. A. Smith, 208 S. Clinton St.

Plumbing

Coady Plumbing and Heating, 110 Washington Ave. W.
Jones Plumbing and Heating, A Ave. E.
Lovilia Plumbing and Electric, Lovilia

Produce

Abbey's Produce, 21 North Clinton
B & G Produce, 121 South Second St.
Geno and Son, Lovilia
Kenworthy Produce, 112 Washington Ave. E.
Walter Parks Produce, Melrose
Pirnot Produce, 10 Washington Ave. W.

Railroads

C. B. and Q. Railroad
M. and St. L. Railroad
Wabash Railroad

Refrigeration

John's Refrigeration, 112 South Main St.

Rendering

Albia Rendering Co., Rte. 1

Restaurants

Blue Bird Cafe, Benton Ave. E.
Cassie's Cafe, 15 North Clinton
Kanteen, 112 S. Main St.
Kitterman's Cafe, 13 North Main
Mick's Drive-In, Benton Ave. E.
Murphy's Cafe, Melrose
Shipley's Cafe, North Main St.
Spurgin's Maid-Rite, Benton Ave. E.
Weldon's Cafe, Lovilia

Real Estate

Gegner Real Estate and Insurance, 10 South Main
The Hollingshead Co., 1 North Clinton St.

Service Stations — Auto

Al and Bill's Skelly Service, 21 Benton Ave. W.
Bettis and Crall Sinclair Service, 24 Benton Ave. W.
Bettis and Elswick Sinclair Service, High 60 South
Dale Bros., D-X Service, 314 Benton Ave. W.
Davis Superior "400" Service, 215 South Main St.
Fred Dunkin Service Station, 219 Benton Ave. E.
Eddy's Service Station, Rte. 5
Homerin Farm Service, North A St.
Keeton Mobil Service, Lovilia
K & H "66" Service, 303 Benton Ave. E.
Lucas D-X Service, Lovilia
Maddy's Conoco Service, 113 Benton Ave. W.
McCombs Standard Service, North Main St.
Pester's Gas-For-Less, Benton Ave. E.
Purdy's Superior "400", Lovilia
Ripperger's Conoco, Melrose
Russell Oil Co., Melrose
Spencer's Standard Service, Lovilia
Tharp's Service, Benton Ave. W.
Thorson Standard Service, 602 Benton Ave. W.
Whitson's D-X Service, 222 Benton Ave. E.

Shoes

A and A Shoe Store, 22 Washington Ave. E.
Edwards Shoe Repair, 106 Washington Ave. E.
G. H. Ewers and Co., Washington Ave. E.
Ralph N. Ewers Store, 5 Benton Ave. E.

Shoe Repair

Albia Shoe Hospital, South, Clinton St.
Gelles Shoe Repair, Lovilia
Edwards Shoe Repair, 106 Washington Ave. E.

Signs

Spinks Sign Co., 101½ South Clinton St.

Sundries

Ciska Sundries, Melrose
Papich Sundries, Lovilia

Stevedores

Woodcock Stevedore Co., A Ave. W.

Taverns

A Avenue Tavern, A Ave. W.
Bea's Tavern, Lovilia
Glen's Place, 2 South Main St.
Fridlington Tavern, Lovilia
The Jug, 107 Benton Ave. E.
Knowles' Tavern, Melrose
Kenny's Tap, 18 North Clinton St.
Mary's Tavern, Lovilia
McClain Tavern, Melrose
Polly's Tap, 16 North Clinton

Taxi

Albia Cab Co., Benton Ave. E.

Telegraph Companies

Western Union Telegraph Co., 22 N. Clinton St.

Telephone Companies

Bellamy Telephone Co., Lovilia
United Telephone Co. of Iowa, 14 North Main St.

Television

Albia TV Mart, 9 Benton Ave. W.
Dutch Mill TV and Radio, 907 Benton Ave. E.
Fletcher Television Service, 15 Benton Ave. W.
Tomlinson's Radio and Television, 8 Washington Ave. W.
Zimmerman Radio and TV, Lovilia

Theatres

King Theatre, 115 Benton Ave. E.

Tires

O. K. Tire Welders, 22 North Third St.
Sloan's Tire Shop, 121 B Ave. E.

Paints

Davis Paint Store, South Main St.
Duncan Book Store, West Side of Square
Wilkinson's Paints & Electric, South Main St.

Upholsterers

Del-Tone Shop, 601 B Ave. W.
Kelly's Furniture Repair Shop, 204 South Fifth St.

Variety Stores

Albia Variety Store, 24 Washington Ave. E.
McLellan's, 15 South Clinton St.

Trucking

Andy's Truck Service, 510 North A St.
Ohio Truck Rental, Benton Ave. W.
S. C. Williams, Rte. 5

Veterinarians

Dr. Bert Hollingshead, 224 South Second St.
Dr. C. P. Peterson, Highway 60 North

Welding

Felton's Welding Shop, 16 A Ave. W.

Women's Apparel

Fashion Shop, 10 Washington Ave. E.
Ralph N. Ewers, 5 Benton Ave. E.
Gambles, 6 Washington Ave. E.
Loeb's, S. Clinton St.
Mode O' Day, 20 Washington Ave. E.
J. C. Penney Co., 18 Washington Ave. E.
Teitel's, 104 Benton Ave. E.

